The New-York Times.

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FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A General Advance Along the Whole Line Expected Immediately.

The Troops Ordered to be in Readiness Yesterday Morning.

A Considerable Body of Rebels Back of Shepardstown.

A Party of Stuart's Cavalry Captured.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM SHARPSBURGH.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 24.

The following dispatch is from the TIMES' Special Correspondent at Searpsburgh, Md.:

"Indications of a speedy movement are apparent. Orders were issued to the various commands last night to prepare for an advance by daylight this morning.

A considerable body of rebels is reported back of Shepardstown about three miles.

The advance will probably be simultaneous along the whole line.

Gens. PORTER, MORELL and GRIFFIN have returned from Washington, and joined their respective commands.

While a soldier of the First Massachusetts Regiment was examining a shell near a fire yesterday, it ignited and exploded, but fortunately no one was injured.

The Second District Regiment left for Washington yesterday. When the regiment was raised, it was understood that it should not be taken out of the District.

There was no movement this morning.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 24.

Our Harper's Ferry correspondent sends the following:

HARPER'S FERRY, Friday, Oct. 24.

Nineteen of STUART'S Cavalry, captured by the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, of Gen. AVERILL'S command, on the 22d instant, arrived here to-day under guard.

Capt. J. TUCKER, of the Tenth Virginia, and Lieut. STACH, of the Second South Carolina Cavalry, are among the prisoners captured near Hedgesville by the Fourth Regiment while on a scout.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The Expedition to Louden—The Rout of Grubb's Guerrillas—A Gallant Act—The Destruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, &c.

From our Own Correspondent.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va., Thursday, Oct. 22, 1862.

The Expedition to "Loudon," of which I sent you a full account by telegraph last evening, proved highly successful. Farmers from that section have been coming in daily with accounts of the robberies and outrages committed by Capt. GRUBB'S Rangers, a new cavalry company recently raised in Loudon County, and attached to Gen. STUART'S command. So near have they at different times approached the Ferry, as to frighten away the market men and women, and thus cut off our vegetable supplies.

Tuesday evening they appeared on the river bank opposite Knoxville, and assumed a very threatening attitude. Between the river and the canal, near Knoxville, was a large drove of horses and mules. Had the rebels opened upon them with cannon from the opposite shore, a large number must necessarily have been killed, since the only road of escape from the narrow tract of land on which they were confined, led through a culvert passing under the canal. These guerrillas have been thoroughly routed and scattered, and we shall hear no more of their exploits. Had our party started one day earlier, it would have captured a long wagon train, which was passing through the valley in the direction of Snicker's Gap. Capt. GRUBB, on being taken, remarked, "You have got all the Grubbs now," which was very true, we having secured five belonging to this single company.

Gen. GEARY'S Staff wish me to call attention to the gallantry of EDWARD DAY, Company A, Sixth United States Cavalry, who dashed a long distance ahead of the forces, when at Wheatland, and bravely wrenching the rebel colors from the standard-bearer, bore them away in triumph. The rebel Major who endeavored to escape by doffing his military suit, was captured by Capt. G. A. CROCKER, formerly agent of the Associated Press at Buffalo.

The expedition which left Gen. FRANKLIN'S corps on Saturday evening for Hancock, twenty-two miles above Martinsburgh, fell back yesterday to a point on this side of the river, opposite Cherry Run. Leaving the encampment under cover of night, our forces reached Williamsport the next day, (Sunday,) and continued the march, crossing the North Mountain near Fair View. Learning that the enemy were tearing up the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track, a portion of our troops were thrown across the river to Cherry Run, thirteen miles above Martinsburgh. Between these two places the road is in complete ruins. All the culverts and masonry-work have been blown up, bridges burned, and grade destroyed. After tearing up the rails, they were placed upon piles of burning trees, warped, and rendered almost useless by the heat. *On Saturday and Sunday a large force of the rebels, under Ewell and Jackson, entered Martinsburgh,* and completed the destruction of the railroad property there, including the dépôt and workshops. They probably remain there still, as the country between that place and Williamsport continues to swarm with rebel pickets thrown out Sunday. On that day Gen. HILL, with his command, was at Hedgeville, nine miles above Martinsburgh, seizing stock and provisions, and leaving Confederate scrip in return. His pickets have been extended across North Mountain, and yesterday were close upon our own, thrown out from Cherry Run.

After dividing our forces at Clear Spring, the portion destined for Hancock pushed rapidly forward, to order to thwart the designs of the enemy, who were supposed to be marching on that place. On arriving, two regiments were thrown across the river, and other preparations made to give them a warm reception. The rebels, however, failing to appear, our troops were marched back, occupying a position on this side of the river, within easy supporting distance of the force at Cherry Run.

Williamsport, Clear Spring and all the other villages scattered along the Maryland side of the Potomac, are filling with Virginia refugees.

A pontoon bridge is being thrown across the river at Berlin, six miles below here, (Harper's Ferry.) The recent order relating to sutlers have, to a great extent, cleared out the "Jews" as well as "Gentiles," who had turned Bolivar Heights into a Chatham-street.

The veritable BELLE BOYD has once more turned up and was within our lines a few nights since. Her intended was recently taken prisoner by our forces. Mr. BOYD, her parient, who resides in Martinsburgh, was captured a few months since, and after being held as a prisoner for some time concluded to take the oath, and is now a loyal citizen, as indeed are most of the Martinsburgh people.

Gen. MEAGHER, who has been absent at Washington on a brief furlough, returned yesterday. His lady, who, in company with Mrs. DANIEL DEVELIN and other friends of the Irish Brigade, reached this place last week, still remains. New colors are being wrought for this brigade. The old ones, tattered and torn in many a fierce encounter, are to be placed in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York.

THE PURSUIT OF GEN. BRAGG.

The Occupation of Danville—Evacuation of Camp Dick Robinson by the Rebels—Property Destroyed—Prisoners Captured.

NEAR MOUNT VERNON, ROCK CASTLE COUNTY, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1862.

Exciting and busy events have characterized the movements of the central advance of the Army of the Ohio since the date of my last. We had then just entered Danville, and encamped in its immediate suburbs. The brilliant dash of Gen. SMITH into the town resulted in driving MORGAN and his cavalry out, and pursuing one of our wagon trains, to capture which was one object of the noted brigand chief. A number of prisoners were taken from MORGAN by this movement. In the capture of Danville we took between three and four hundred prisoners, the larger part of whom had dispersed and scattered themselves through the vicinity for foraging purposes. Ninety-two were taken from the hospitals, the Theological Institute having been taken for that purpose. At Danville, as at other places, the citizens suffered severely by the rebels, having been robbed and driven from their houses, and even prevented from getting water from their own wells by rebel guards stationed around them. The demonstrations of joy shown by the citizens at our appearance among them would have thrilled any heart alive to the impulses of a noble patriotism.

Contrary to the expectation of all our officers the enemy did not stand at Camp Dick Robinson, though their entire forces had been massed at that point for the purpose of a fight. They, perhaps, ascertained the net-work we were preparing for them in time to escape from it. A night reconnoissance from our camp, on the night of the 13th, toward Dix River and in the direction of Camp Dick Robinson, showed that the enemy had evacuated the place. Just before sunset in the evening four hundred of their cavalry appeared in force upon a hill overlooking our camping ground. Three regiments of the Eleventh Brigade were ordered to drive them off and take possession of the road crossing Dix River. Your correspondent accompanied this expedition. The rebels were driven back without difficulty. We proceeded to near Dix River, when suddenly great lights appeared in front. The last of the rebels had crossed the river, and reporting our advance the enemy had commenced the destruction of such of the property accumulated at Camp Dick Robinson as they could not remove. A large number of wagons and a considerable supply of forage were destroyed. The same night the entire rebel host commenced their retreat in the direction of Stanford, Crab Orchard and Lancaster, with the evident intention of making their way to Cumberland Gap and thence back into Tennessee. One division of their army went by way of Lancaster, while its main body took the road *via* Stanford and Crab Orchard. Early on the morning of the 14th our whole force was on the move in rapid pursuit of the retreating enemy: McCOOK and ROUSSEAU, with the corps of Gen. GILBERT, took the Lancaster road, while the entire corps of Gen. CRITTENDEN, consisting of the divisions of Gens. SMITH, WOOD and VAN CLEVE took the road to Stanford, and WOLFORT'S Kentucky, and WYNKOOP'S Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the batteries of DRURY, MALOR and SWALLOW accompanying. Gens. BUELL, THOMAS and CRITTENDEN came in person with this corps. On approaching Stanford, the county seat of Lincoln County, the enemy's artillery, consisting of two 12-pounders and two mountain howitzers, opened upon our advancing columns. The boom and reverberations of their guns among the hills and hollows, sounded fearfully to the ears of the inhabitants, but to us it was no unusual or unwelcome music. Our cavalry and infantry soon silenced their guns, driving the enemy from their position further along the road toward Crab Orchard. The results of this skirmish were that we captured fourteen prisoners, killed a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel and took a number of horses and guns. We entered Stanford at 2 o'clock P. M., and were warmly welcomed by the citizens, who had the same tale to tell of rebel soldiers that we had heard, and of which we had seen evidences all along our march. At Stanford we took thirty-six prisoners, twenty of whom were in hospitals, and the others prowling about the streets and in the suburbs. We remained a short time in Stanford, and proceeded on our march, bivouacking on a magnificent hill overlooking the place, and commanding the town, about sunset. Our men went early to rest in hearing of the retreating enemy's guns, and almost in sight of their camp-fires. At 11 o'clock the order came to march, and we were soon again on the road to Crab Orchard. That midnight march was full of incident. We had proceeded but about a mile, when the enemy opened their cannon upon us. The night was still, cold and clear. The moon shone splendidly. We were embosomed amid countless hills, and amid the deepest forests. The smallest sound could be easily heard, and its echoes went through a hundred ravines. So close were we to the enemy that the flashes of their guns could be seen from the hill in our front. Their shells went screaming through the air, bursting among the trees, making a tremendous noise. SWALLOW'S Battery replied. A number of rounds were fired, when the enemy continued their retreat, and we moved forward. This game of cannonading was several times repeated, with no result save driving the enemy forward. At 5 o'clock in the morning we again bivouacked. Snatching an hour's sleep, and partaking of a hasty breakfast, we were again ready to march. We were now near Crab Orchard. The morning of the 15th was sunny and lovely in the extreme. Gen. CRITTENDEN got permission to push rapidly forward with his corps in pursuit of the enemy. We had now left the fertile, blue grass regions of Kentucky, and had commenced the ascent of the rocky, sterile portions of the northeastern part of the State. Our march was commenced at an early hour. Heavy cannonading was heard to our left, and it was supposed that the enemy were disputing the passage of McCOOK and ROUSSEAU across Upper Dix River. The Eleventh Brigade to-day led the advance of the entire corps. We had proceeded but one mile when the enemy again opened fire on us. In addition to their artillery, their musket firing was rapid, and their balls hissed and whizzed about our boys quite thickly. We were soon in line of battle. DRURY'S Battery and MULER'S were soon in position, and the entire Eleventh Brigade deployed by regiments as skirmishers. Lively work was now had. The enemy was delaying our approach to Crab Orchard. The musket firing and the artillery dueling were continued for some time. We killed three of the enemy and wounded several others. The rebels now retired and we entered Crab Orchard at 10 o'clock A.M. We found the town literally plundered of everything. The citizens gave us a most generous welcome, furnishing our troops with fresh water and something to eat. As we entered the town, the enemy, who had taken a position upon a hill opposite, opened their battery with terrible energy. Some of their shots were fired with admirable precision. One shell went just over our heads and penetrated a house, exploding in the house, scattering splinters and fragments in every direction. Our batteries were again advanced to position, and our infantry were thrown into the woods. The accurately aimed shots of Capt. DRURY soon silenced the enemy's guns, sending their artillerists and support, scampering across a glade to our right in hurried confusion. The musket firing was more brisk than it had hitherto been, and our men were fearfully exposed to the enemy's fire. We finally drove them back. We lost one killed and two wounded. At Stanford, we took 21 prisoners, some in hospital and some while engaged in action. Gen. BUELL was at Crab Orchard and complacently remarked that "BRAGG'S army is mine." The remainder of the day was a succession of skirmishes and artillery duels, we driving the enemy before us. We killed sixteen of the enemy and took 23 prisoners. Just before reaching our present camp, we disabled one of the enemy's guns, the trill of which is lying within sight of me. We are now near Mount Vernon, in the County of Rockcastle. The enemy are making for Cumberland Gap. They have several droves of beef cattle and fat sheep in their train. We are off to overtake them. I send you a specimen of Confederate scrip.

CURTIUS.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Items from the Richmond Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Oct. 23.

Major R. W. SCHENCK, of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who has just arrived at Fortress Monroe, from Aiken's Landing, on the *John A. Warner*, announces that Commissioner WOOD, of Washington, D. C., has succeed in effecting the release of over one hundred Union prisoners at Salisbury, N. C., and expects to have them at Aiken's Landing the latter part of this week. The *John A. Warner*, in charge of Major SCHENCK, will probably be at Aiken's Landing to-morrow to receive them.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 20th says:

"Dispatches transpiring with the War Department state nothing more than that BRAGG had fallen back from his former position a distance of forty miles, for the purpose of securing subsistance. The combination of the Federals having been strongly reinforced, rendered this more absolutely necessary. It is surmised than ROSECRANS had commenced a strategic movement to form a junction with BUELL and cut off our army entirely.

We have nothing new from the Army of the Potomac. The enemy's cavalry have commenced their raids in Farquier, and on Saturday visited Bristow Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. They also visited Warrenton again, in considerable force. A train laden with railroad stuff narrowly escaped being captured on Saturday, at Bristow.

Five hundred paroled Union prisoners were sent down to Vienna, yesterday, for exchange."

The *Inquirer* says:

"The last we hear of BRAGG'S army he was at Loudon, Ky., falling back in order toward Cumberland Gap. BUELL has a very large army, and attempted to flank BRAGG, while at Camp Dick Robinson, which was prevented by this retreat. BUELL is yet endeavoring to flank him, and there may be a battle any day. The report of taking a large number of prisoners at Rennyville proves untrue.

We have reports from Winchester that a portion of our army are advancing on to Charlestown, Va., which is occupied by the enemy in full force. We scarcely think that Charlestown will be the theatre of any great battle. A skirmish has occurred at Warrenton and another at Kernstown within the past few days.

Gen. ECHOLS, who at present commands the forces in the Kanawha Valley, has issued an order urging farmers to come to Kanawha for salt, and bring forage for the army. The attention of the people is called to the above to comply with the requests of Gen. ECHOLS, and at the same time to promote individual comforts.

"We learn from Jackson, Miss., that the bridge across Cypress Creek was burned by the enemy, and our forces were not aware of its destruction till they arrived at the creek on their retreat. They were then forced to run down the creek and cross at the mill-dam, where the enemy had a commanding position. The slaughter of our troops at this point was very heavy The oversight consisted in the neglect to destroy the railroad leading from Corinth to Columbus and Cairo, which enabled the Federals to run in recruits during the entire night previous to the retreat."

The *Enquirer* of the 21st says:

"Thirty disloyalists taken at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., were brought to the city, on Sunday evening, by way of Lynchburgh. They were lodged in Castle Thunder."

On the 15th inst., the *Commodore*, ran aground above City Point, and detained the *John A. Warner* one day to tow her off. In justice to the officers and pilots of the *John A. Warner*, we must say she has never been aground while running on the James River, either as flag of truce, or while carrying the mails to Harrison's Landing.

The *Warner* leaves this afternoon for Aiken's Landing to bring down our paroled prisoners. She takes up the following rebel officers: Lieut. W. B. LOW, Georgia Legion; Capt. DICKEY, Fifty-first Georgia, and Col. R. S. MEANS, Seventeenth South Carolina.

NEWBERN, N. C., Wednesday, Oct. 22.

The United States transport steamer *Guide* leaves Beaufort at 12 M. to-day for Baltimore.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the U. S. Steamship McClellan, with $80,000 in Specie.

The United States steamship *McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, from New-Orleans on the 16th inst., at 6 P. M., in company with the steamship *Roanoke*, for New-York *via* Havana, arrived last evening. The *McClellan* brings $80,000 in specie and the following passengers:

Judge Dean, Maj. D. J. Waggoner, Capt. C. C. G. Thornton, Capt. S. D. Shipley; Capt. S. R. Fletcher, Lieut. B. Johnston, Lieut. Wm. H. Wiegel, Jas. Jay Moore, Wm. H. Russell, S. F. Glenn, Dr. Robert K. Smith, Dr. A. G. Quinlan, Charles E. Allen, and 81 paroled prisoners from Corinth and 120 discharged sick and wounded from New-Orleans.

ANDREW McGARRY, private in the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, died on the 22d inst., and was buried at sea.

The news brought by the *McClellan* is four days later, but is of no importance.

A storm on the night of the 11th, preceded a change of temperature in the city, and it has become quite cool.

The following order in reference to the District Courts is of interest:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 13, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 13.—The Second, Third and Sixth District Courts of New-Orleans, in the parish and city of New-Orleans, having been organized by the authority of the United States, and having jurisdiction of the cases hereinafter mentioned, the Provost Judges in said parish will not hereafter take cognizance of or hear and determine any process or proceeding in matters of succession of estates of deceased persons, or any civil cases between party and party, not involving any question of a political or military character.

By order of Brig.-Gen. G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Governor of Louisiana.

JAS. F. MILLER, A. A. G.

NEWS FROM MEMPHIS.

Reported Capture of an Island in Galveston Bay—Rebels Ordered to Leave Memphis, &c.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Oct. 21.

The Grenada *Appeal* of the 17th inst., has a report of the capture and occupation by the Federals of an island in Galveston Bay. Nothing is said of our forces having reached the main land. A fight was anticipated should they make the attempt.

Gen. SHERMAN has ordered thirty "secesh" families to leave Memphis, on account of the recent guerrilla outrages on the river.

The Grenada *Appeal* contains the report that Gens. VAN DORN and LOVELL have been ordered to report at Richmond. Gen. PEMBERTON is announced as the successor of Gen. VAN DORN.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Defeat of a Band of Rebel Rangers—A Dispatch from Gen. Grant.

JACKSON, Tenn., Friday, Oct. 24.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the United States Army, Washington:

A dispatch just in says our cavalry, under Major MUDD, ran into HAYWOOD'S Partisan Rangers seven miles west of Brownsville. Killed one Captain, captured about forty prisoners, sixty horses and a wagon load of arms—completely breaking up the party. I will send the prisoners to Alton.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General Commanding.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Reported Fight at Island No. 10.

CAIRO, Friday, Oct. 24.

Passengers just in from Columbus say that it is reported there that a fight is in progress at Island No. 10. There are probabilities that this report 1 true. The steamer *Emerald* started for Vicksburgh this afternoon with 900 prisoners to be exchanged.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in the Fifth Congressional District.

SPEECH OF FERNANDO WOOD.

The Wood-Seymour Democracy of the Fifth Congressional District, assembled last evening, respective of parly, at Clinton Garden, No. 12 Clinton-street, to ratify the nomination of FERNANDO WOOD for Congress. ELIJAH F. PURDY presided, and, after treating the audience to a few remarks, laudatory of FERNANDO WOOD, introduced THOMAS T. GLOVER, who read a series of resolutions, which denounced the President's Proclamation as impolitic and unconstitutional.

FERNANDO WOOD was then introduced, and was favored with the most tumultuous greeting. He said upon his past record he would stand, and, standing upon that, ask for the suffrage of the people. He would not give this Administration any support unless it acts within the Constitution. He would support the country as he, and not as HORACE GREELEY or ABRAHAM LINCOLN understand it. The hope of the country rests upon the next Congress. This war of brethren against brethren is draining out the best blood of the country, North and South. He did not believe that this war was started to destroy the form of Government established by our revolutionary fathers. It was forced into existence by the fanatical and puritanical sentiments of a class in the North. New-England is more responsible for the existence of Slavery in the country than the South. So long as New-England could extract money from the Slave-trade, its merchants carried on that trade. The Yankees have taken possession of the Government, and God save the country. The bigoted spirit of the Abolitionist cannot denounce the Democracy disloyal. If the Administration had not been imbecile, venal and corrupt it would have put down this rebellion long ago. If the voters of this district expect me to suuport such an administration, they had better send another man, and not himself to Congress. The Administration was using its power to effect a damnable purpose. If he should be elected, he would go to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and tell him that unless we have a change of measures, we will have a change of men—that unless he (LINCOLN) casts off the enemies of the Union in the North, he will be the last President of the United States, and that the Union of these States would be known hereafter only as a relic of the past. He then pictured the doleful condition of things which would then exist.

He will tell President LINCOLN, that unless he discards the platform of the Chicago convention, and changes his policy, this country will be divided into thirty-four weak independencies. If he was to be ruled by a tyrant, he wanted to be ruled by an able one and not by an imbecile. If we are to be no longer freemen and republicans, we must have a splendid tyrant—a man equal to the emergency—to govern us. He believed we must show our mercy towards the South if we expect to restore the Union. He believed the South is still devoted to the Union, and that she will come back to the Union if we treat her kindly and extend to her the rule of a Democratic administration. If he should be elected, he would endeavor to stamp such a policy upon the actions of the Administration. The election of SEYMOUR would make the Administration tremble. This war must be settled by concessions on both sides. There must be conciliation. There must be yielding by both sections of the country. We cannot do this by generals in the field, but by our representatives in Congress. Noncombatants must settle this unfortunate war. We must elect men of the Democratic party if we expect to have this bloodshed terminated. The Democracy alone can do it.

The speaker continued to speak at some length, and was boisterously applauded at the close of his remarks.

The Draft in Pennsylvania.

THE DIFFICULTIES WITH THE COAL MINERS ADJUSTED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Friday, Oct. 24.

The difficulties among the coal miners in Schuylkill County, in regard to the draft, have been adjusted.

All is now quiet.

The men generally are resuming work, which has been suspended for the last two days.

The People's Convention at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Oct. 21.

The People's Convention recommends CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for Senator.

The platform is Anti-Sumner, and unconditional support of the President, and praise of Gen. McCLELLAN.

The meeting was not crowded, but respectable.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CITY COURT CALENDAR, MONDAY, OCT. 27.—Nos. 66, 69, 73, 78, 79, 81, 89, 90, 91, 11, 92, 94, 96.

THE LATE REV. DR. GUION.—The funeral of the late Rev. Dr. THOMAS GUION took place yesterday afternoon, from St. John's Church, in Washington-street, and was attended by a very large concourse of citizens. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. VINTON, Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, and Rev. E. M. JOHNSON. A number of clergymen were present—among Rev. Dr. CUTLER, Rev. Messrs. SPOFFORD, PECK and others. The remains were conveyed to their final resting-place in Greenwood Cemetery.

KINGS COUNTY SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Mr. C. W. GODDARD having declined the Congressional nomination in the Second District, the Republicans last night made the excellent nomination of Hon. WM. WALL. Mr. WALL is opposed by Mayor M. KALBFLEISCH.

SERENADE TO MRS. LINCOLN.—The North Carolina Band has engaged to serenade, on behalf of her friends, Mrs. LINCOLN, who is stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. The affair will come off to-night.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

$754,796 IN TREASURE.

Important from the United States of Colombia.

Final Establishment of the Mosquera Government.

Total Defeat of the Conservatives, and Death of their General.

The steamship *Ariel*, THOMAS MINER, Commanding, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., arrived at this port last evening, with the California mails, passengers and specie—$754,796, consigned as follows:

Order	$3,000	J. B. Newton & Co	$30,000
Louis McMurray	1,080	M. Lederer	11,125
Order	7,000	J. Heller & Bro	[illegible]
Wm. Meyer & Co	8,170	Hallett & Corwan	12,024
Richard Patrick	10,000	DeWitt, Kittle & Co	28,700
Neustadler Bros	16,200	John Phelan	[illegible]
Howes & Crowell	11,000	J. Strauss & Co	56,981
Panama Railroad Co	16,620	Scholle Bros	30,600
Order	14,963	H. Cohn & Co	25,000
Allan McLane	90,150	Kirby, Byrne & Co	8,500
J. H. Coghill	8,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	268,000
Richard Patrick	17,500		
J. Hecht	10,000	Total	$754,758
Jas. Hunter & Co	3,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
Rosenstock & Price	15,000	Handy & Hoadley	$3,500
Order	6,200	F. Probst & Co	4,800
Wm. Heller & Co	18,000	J. De Pumasjo	450
P. Naylor	5,006	C. W. Russell	300
American Ex. Bank	20,000	Ribon & Munos	1,170
A. S. Rosenbaum	24,500	Horace Ripley	2,500
Jennings & Brewster	14,250	Lansman & Kemp	500
J. & M. Goodman	3,500	Colgate & Hoffman	2,365
Frank Baker	10,000		
J. G. Parker & Son	11,000	Total	$15,585

The *Ariel* brings late and important news from the Isthmus, which will be found detailed in our correspondence.

We are indebted to Purser WHEELER, of the *Ariel*, for valuable favors.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

End of the War in the Republic—Mosquera Triumphant—Battle in Cauca—Churches Reopened in Panama—Proposed Protectorate over the Isthmus—Failure of American Gold Diggers in Nicaragua—Naval Items, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

We have had three steamer arrivals from Carthagena on the Atlantic, and Buenaventura on the Pacific, since my last—all with important news from the interior, going to show that our three years revolution is at last at an end, and that Gen. MOSQUERA, Provisional President, has completely triumphed. Gen. MOSQUERA entered Cauca with five thousand men, from three to four thousand having previously entered the State under Gen. SANTOS GUTIERREZ and other officers. Against these, Gens. ARBOLEDA, JIRALDO, ENAO, and others of the Conservative or Reactionary party, had only about 4,000 men. On the 18th of September, the Conservatives, numbering 3,000, attacked, in their intrenched camp, the forces of Gen. GUTIERREZ, and, after six hours' hard fighting the former were completely defeated, losing over 200 killed, a large number wounded, and many prisoners. The balance threw down their arms in their flight. The Conservatives were led by ENAO, JIRALDO, CORDOVA, MENDOZA, MADRINAU and CABELLERO—their best officers. Perhaps the most important immediate result of the battle was the death on the field, of the Ex-Governor of the State of Antioquia, Don RAFAEL MARIA JIRALDO. He was a most bitter, personal and political enemy of MOSQUERA, and it has been principally owing to his great influence that his own State, as well as that of Cauca, have kept up such a determined war on the Provisional President. Gens. ENAO and CORDOVA were wounded. A large quantity of munitions and 800 stand of arms were taken by GUTIERREZ. The officers and soldiers who escaped, fled toward Antioquia.

Gen. MOSQUERA, with the 5,000 men under his immediate command and the command of LOPEZ, took no part in the fight, they having been five leagues off, at Cartago. Gen. ARBOLEDA, with only 1,000 men, in miserable condition, had previously gone into Pasto, on the Ecuadorian frontier, in the hope of getting supplies and men from Ecuador, in accordance with his late treaty with President MORENO, but in which, however, he has signally failed, MORENO having, while a prisoner of ARBOLEDA'S, been forced into the arrangement, and having no disposition to carry it out with MOSQUERA in his vicinity.

Gen. ARBOLEDA, on the Pasto side of the River Juanambu, with only his 1,000 men, and perhaps a thousand or two more of Pasto Indians, is completely powerless. But nevertheless, Gen. MOSQUERA has dispatched Gens. GUTIERREZ and REYES into that country, with the double object of driving ARBOLEDA into Ecuador and enforcing an explanation on President MORENO for his late alliance with MOSQUERA'S enemies.

The other division of the army, with MOSQUERA or LOPEZ at its head, has left Cauca for Antioquia, it is reported with the view to assess two millions of dollars upon the capitalists of that rich State, for the expenses of the war. The State of Cauca, the only one in which the Conservatives had any regular military force, except a few hundred men in Antioquia, being now completely open to the Liberals, the war is, after a three years' struggle, virtually at an end, and it is to be hoped we shall now enter upon a season of peace.

The National Convention for the framing of a new Constitution will probably assemble the latter part of this month or in November. It is not supposed that Gen. MOSQUERA will be a candidate for the Presidency, and, indeed, it is quite likely there will be no President at all. It is proposed by many influential persons that the nation be ruled by a Council of three persons and a Congress, one of the three Councilors to be elected annually. A project to this effect has been drawn up, and will be presented to the Convention.

The cathedral and churches of Panama are again open for open for public worship. Bishop VASQUEZ, on his return from the interior, whither he had fled to watch the course of our revolution, became convinced, after the Liberals had met with complete success, that it was useless to expect a revocation of the Church decrees of Gen. MOSQUERA, and the only way was to submit with the best grace he could. So, in order to let himself up easy, he petitioned Provisional Governor DIAS to suspend the execution of the decrees as Mortmain and "tuicion," until the National Convention should meet to make the new Constitution for the Republic. And as the Governor could not very well enforce the decrees before that time, he consented.

So, last Sunday, the great bells, whose tongues had been so long mute, rang out their joyful sounds to the devout, and such a flock of pretty girls, and such a spread of muslin and crinoline, has not been witnessed in front of the many altars for a twelvemonth. It is to be presumed that the monks and nuns, who have not been able to better themselves in foreign countries, will now return to Panama. The reception these runaways met in Callao and Lima must have been very gratifying to them. On their arrival, the Archbishop of Lima had splendid lodgings provided for them, and the next day throngs of the most aristocratic ladies and gentlemen, came down from Lima, and offered them their sympathy, as well as something more needful and substantial.

We have a report here that Mr. SEWARD has asked England and France to join the United States in a protectorate over the Isthmus of Panama. Since the news of our State disturbances reached England, we have had British war ships constantly at both Aspinwall and Panama.

Several of the unfortunates who went out from the United States to Nicaragua, to delve for gold, have lately returned to Panama and Aspinwall, having done nothing except spent what money they left home with. Several parties who took expensive machinery for the mines of Guanacaste, have been unable to get it into the mines, and those who have succeeded in doing so find it of no use, the rude machinery of the natives answering a better purpose. I understand that Capt. FURBER, of New-York, will lose $20,000 in expenses and machinery in this enterprise.

A couple of weeks since a party of gentlemen chartered the British Navigation Company's steam-tug at Panama to go to the Cocos Islands, to bring away the fabulous amounts of gold and silver said to have been buried there by the old buccaneers. I believe they came back poorer than they went.

A company of pearl-divers, with their machinery, will go from Panama to Manzanillo in November, to dive for the gold of the *Golden Gate*. Others, from San Francisco, will go there for the same purpose; and still another party, from New-York, passed through Panama, to get the wrecked gold, last week. Work, on account of the surf, cannot be commenced till December.

The British Pacific Steam Navigation Company have sold one of their passenger steamers, the *New Granada*, at Callao. As it is not likely they would sell one of their vessels for trading purposes, it is presumed she must have gone into the hands of the Peruvian Government, for the purpose, perhaps, of watching the proceedings of the Eucadorian Government in case it should attempt to lend ARBOLEDA assistance against Gen. MOSQUERA. It is generally understood, however, that President MORENO, of Ecuador, repents him of his late treaty with ARBOLEDA, a secret article of which agrees to lend that Chief $200,000 and to aid him with one thousand men, and now refuses to comply with it.

Don JUSTO AROSEMENA, Plenipotentiary from Panama to Bogota, and one of the Council of Gen. MOSQUERA, has returned to Panama with important dispatches for the State Government, and will soon return. He represents the whole Republic as quiet, or nearly so, two or three of the States only being annoyed by small parties of gnerillas.

Exchange on New-York from Panama and Aspinwall, is 24 per cent., and hard to get at that. All our naval vessels lose 24 per cent. on their large drafts for service in the Pacific. Business continues very dull with us, but the termination of the war in Cauca will open that rich district to the trade of Panama, and we expect soon a brisk trade in that direction.

Several gentlemen have commenced to improve our rich lands, by planting large amounts of sugar and rice. Dr. KRATOCHVIL, a Russian resident of Panama, has purchased valuable machinery in New-York for his rich hacienda on the Ballano River, on this bay, and is now putting it up. He commences this year with eighty acres of sugar-cane and a large amount of rice. Don BLAS AROSEMENA has also purchased sugar, rice and saw-mills for his plantation near Aspinwall, and will be reaping an ample reward for his enterprise.

We have in Panama H. B. Majesty's war-steamers *Topez* and *Cameleon*, and the United States steam frigate *Saranac* and corvette *Lancaster*. In Aspinwall the British have the steam corvett *Jason*, and the United States the brig-of-war *Perry*.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW-YORK.

Meeting at Malone—Speech by Hon. H. J. Raymond.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MALONE, N. Y., Thursday, Oct. 23.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at the Court-house to-day, which was presided over by Hon. WM. A. WHEELER.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND was cordially welcomed and for over an hour held the undivided attention of the audience. He thoroughly dissected and exposed the sympathy with treason which has been so prominent in the speeches of Mr. SEYMOUR and his friends. He showed that Mr. SEYMOUR was committed against the policy of coercing the rebels to return to their allegiance; that the assaults and complaints of the Seymour party were against the Union and the legitimate Government, and not against the rebels; that all the sympathizers with treason who have made their appearance in the North, are likewise supporters of the Seymour party; that divisions among us are exactly what the rebels relied on to aid them, and for which they provided in their plan of conspiracy; that to thwart this plan it is the duty of the loyal men of this State not only to defeat Mr. SEYMOUR but to administer to the partisan movement a signal rebuke. He reviewed in detail the objections to the Emancipation Proclamation, and exposed the fallacy of the present prospect of interference of white labor by the influx of free blacks. He argued that we must at all hazards continue the war until the rebellion is subdued, aid the Government in all efforts to that end, submit to the necessary requirements of the war, and by all means elect the Union Wadsworth ticket. The speech was received with general favor.

Mr. RAYMOND speaks at Plattsburgh to-morrow, at Utica on Tuesday next, and at Oswego on Wednesday next. His tour through the State thus far has developed a general confidence in the election of the Union Wadsworth State ticket.

Another meeting was held here this evening, which was addressed by Mr. SHERWOOD, of Texas.

St. Lawrence County is wide awake politically.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Canton, Wednesday. Hon. SILAS BALDWIN presided. H. J. RAYMOND, Esq., and L. SHERWOOD, of New-York, made speeches in favor of WADSWORTH and TREMAIN. In the evening Judges PARKER and PAIGE addressed a SEYMOUR meeting, called to offset the other. The Unionists are hard at work and will give a large majority for the Wadsworth ticket.

News from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 24.

Markets are without change. Subscription books to the Central Pacific Railroad Company have been opened at Sacramento, and nearly $400,000 subscribed. $3,000,000 stock was offered which will probably be taken, and 10 per cent. paid in within a short time.

Our best railroad men are making persistent efforts to organize a company with capital and enterprise to insure the early building of the road as far east as Washoe, which would pay well for local uses, and is indispensable to an extensive development of the vast mineral resources of Nevada Territory.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE AUSTRALASIAN.

Further Discussion of Mr. Gladstone's Speech.

Views of the British Press and Public.

The Rebel Sympathizers in England Demand Recognition.

England and France Committed to Neutrality.

STATE OF THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

CONDITION OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Royal Mail steamship *Australasian*, Capt. COOK, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, and Queenstown on the afternoon of the 12th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Edinburgh* reached Liverpool, and the *New-York* Southampton, early on the morning of the 10th instant.

It was reported that the "Southern Association" in Liverpool had agreed to a proposition which has for its object the memorializing of the British Government for the recognition of the Confederate States. This movement was chiefly caused by the remarks of Mr. GLADSTONE at Newcastle. It was also said that the members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce were about to petition Government as to the necessity of recognizing the South.

The Liverpool *Post* of the 11th says:

"Two of the highest class Liverpool houses received yesterday evening telegrams from headquarters in London that the British and French Governments have lost no time in announcing that they are resolved on persisting in a policy of perfect neutrality."

The London *Commercial Daily List* says it is enabled to state that there is no likelihood of an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

The New-York correspondent of the *Times* represents the Federal Army as only numbering 280,000 men. He treats the meeting of the Governors as a symptom of disunion.

Gov. MOOREHEAD, of Kentucky, was to be honored by the Southern Association in Liverpool with a grand banquet, at the Adelphi Hotel, on the 13th inst.

The Lord Mayor of London had not only declined to preside at the contemplated Garibaldian meeting in London, but had refused the use of the Guildhall for the meeting. He, however, expressed his hearty admiration for GARIBALDI. It was supposed that the meeting would be held at the London Tavern, with Mr. WESTERN WOOD, one of the members of Parliament for London, as President.

Another Garibaldian trouble was anticipated in Hyde Park, on Sunday, the 12th, the Anti-Garibaldians having, it was ascertained, determined to assemble in strong force. A police notice had been issued prohibiting the meeting.

A number of Anti-Garibaldians had got up a riot in Birkenhead, but their proceedings did not result in any more damage than the breaking of some church windows.

The monthly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash on hand of 29⅜ millions of francs, and an increase in the bills discounted of nearly 66 millions. The Emperor had returned to St. Cloud. The financial report of M. FOULD is published, and is of a satisfactory nature. M. FOULD says:

"The adoption of the measures I proposed to your Majesty in January last, has enabled me to draw up the budget of 1863, with a surplus in the revenue of 8,360,041 francs. The result of the first six months of 1862, compared with the first six of 1861, was an increase of 50,000,000 francs. The revenue yet to be expected, during 1862, will enable us to provide, in 1863, for any supplementary expenses caused by the Mexican expedition." The Minister continues: "I can confidently state that the balancing of the public revenue and expenditure is assured for 1863," and he enumerates the sources whence they are to be provided. It results from this statement that the financial year of 1862 will not add to the amount of former deficits.

A court-martial had been held on five soldiers of the Italian army, who joined GARIBALDI, and were taken prisoners at Aspromonte. They were charged with desertion and treason in bearing arms against the State, found guilty, and condemned to be shot. They will appeal, it is supposed, to the royal clemency.

The Chevalier NIGRA had left Turin for Paris.

The *Discussione* says a visit of Signor RATTAZZI to Paris could only take place after negotiations which would insure a success beneficial to the National cause. Information having reached the Government that Mazzinian intrigues were being carried on in Switzerland, the greatest precautions were being taken against their success.

As regards the amnesty to GARIBALDI, it is stated that he said as the decree was addressed to persons who were considered as guilty, and as his conscience acquitted him of guilt, he disdained to accept the amnesty on such terms, and reserved to himself the right of protesting against it. The General was going to Spezzia to lodge in the hotel where his son lies.

To induce the Hungarian Legion to leave the Italian service, Austria sent a proclamation granting pardon to those members of the legion who should return. Gen. TURR harangued and told those who wanted to return home that they were at liberty to do so. The Hungarians refused to a man and cheered TURR.

It is now stated RATAZZI is not going to Paris.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Reception of the President's Emancipation Proclamation—The French Press Waiting for English Opinions—Work of the Secession Agents, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1862.

The President's Emancipation Message arrived two days ago, but the journals have not thus far expressed any opinion on the subject worth noticing. They are waiting no doubt to see what the English journals will say, before venturing on the discussion. The American secessionists here profess to be delighted, because now they believe themselves on the point of realizing the illusion which they have so constantly clung to since the commencement of the war—a division of parties in the North. They profess not to fear the negroes, and regard the measure as only disastrous to Mr. LINCOLN himself. The leading Border State Secessionists here hope to see, as a result of this measure, the overthrow of Mr. LINCOLN and his Administration, and the installation of a Democratic compromise Administration, under which the Union may be restored.

The efforts of the secession agents to obtain a recognition of the Confederacy were very active during the late victories of their armies, but the failure in Maryland has put a stop to their labors. Judge ROST, on account of his intimate knowledge of the French language, was called to Paris and is yet here, although his place is in Madrid, and most of the leading secessionists in Europe have congregated at Paris. Whether this be the cause or not I do not know, but lately we have had more than the usual number of secession *canards*. A week ago these gentleman had a jollification over the reported taking of Washington; two days afterward they had the army of MCCLELLAN destroyed and the General himself taken prisoner; yesterday they had Mr. LINCOLN seriously ill, MCCLELLAN's successes neutralized by a re-crossing into Maryland of LEE's army, and finally New-York city on the point of going over to the cause of secession! These reports I believe are manufactured for the most part in that nest of secession, Liverpool, and from there sent to Paris, where they fall into a small and inflammable community, ready to grasp at and magnify every shadow of a hope for their side.

One of the French journals starts the report—from what basis it would be difficult to divine—that a reconciliation is talked of between the North and South, which is to be brought about by negotiations between private and influential citizens of the two sections, and that the NEW-YORK TIMES has been already chosen as the organ and propagator of this combination. The place of meeting of the first Peace Congress was even indicated as being in Illinois or Indiana.

I have already told you that the official paper, the *Moniteur*, is now publishing, every three or four days, a long New-York letter, which is probably made up here in the Foreign Office, relating with great clearness and impartiality, the history of military and political events in the United States. These letters also contain criticisms upon the conduct of the war, which are not without interest. For example, the last of these letters contain the following:

"We may draw from this examination another lesson, not less important, which is that these vast armies, resembling more assemblages of men than military corps, are wanting in that organization which in Europe forms of so many battalions a complete whole—a solid mass which carries with it everything which is necessary to live and to fight, wagons for transportation, money to buy, mechanics to prepare and repair, and which is connected by a regular administration to the dépôts, arsenals and storehouses—to all in fact which constitutes the base of operations. So long as the American armies fight at home, they are strong and vigorous; the moment they move abroad they grow weak and ineffective. Such has been the case with the Federals when they attempted to take Richmond; the same thing has just occurred to the Secessionists in trying to take Washington. The conclusion is natural, that neither of the adversaries possess an offensive force."

In the same letter occurs the following criticisms on the Maryland campaign of the Secessionists:

"The generals of the Southern army committed four faults in this attempt in Maryland. The first was in crossing the Potomac before taking Harper's Ferry; the second was in disseminating their regiments in a region so hilly as is that of Maryland; the third was in not occupying the heights of Hagerstown with a force sufficient to hold MCCLELLAN in check till the divisions of the grand army could be concentrated in the rear; and the fourth was in counting too much on MCCLELLAN's slowness and in letting themselves be surprised before having combined all their forces."

Some newspaper correspondent lately invented the story that Mr. LINCOLN had invited Gens. CHANGARNIER and LAMORICIERE, the two distinguished French Generals who have retired from the army since the accession to power of LOUIS NAPOLEON, to accept commissions in the army of the United States, and the first of these Generals has taken the trouble to deny the statement in the journals. The invention was probably suggested by the publication of the correspondence between the American Consul at Vienna and GARIBALDI on the subject of an acceptance by the latter of a commission in the American army.

Notwithstanding the fact that we are passing through a complete calm in European and local politics, the discussions in the Press on the Roman and other questions, absorbs the attention of the journals to such an extent that the American question is but little discussed. We are promised, however, some leading articles on the Emancipation question, of which I shall be able to give you a notice in my next.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

REMARKS OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AT NEWCASTLE.

The great importance attached to the statement made by Mr. GLADSTONE at the Newcastle banquet, relative to the war in America, induces us to enlarge the abstract of the speech, which appeared in a portion of our impression yesterday morning, by the following *verbatim* report of his remarks on the conflict between the Northern and Southern States:

I, for one, said the right honorable gentleman, exercising my own poor faculties as I best could, have never felt that England had any reason connected with her own civil interests, for desiring the disruption of the American Union. I can understand those who say that it is for the general interest of nations that no State should swell to the dimensions of a Continent. I can understand those who say—and I confess it to be my own opinion—that it is greatly for the interest of the negro race that they should have to do with their own masters alone, and not—as has hitherto been the case—with their own masters, backed by the whole power of the Federal Government of the United States. [Cheers.] Because, pray observe, that that has been the state of things that has subsisted heretofore, and to which some, I think mistakenly, in the interest of the negro, have thought it desirable to return. The laws by which the slaves have been governed have been laws made not by the Federal Government, but by the owners of those slaves; but the enforcement of the laws made by the owners of the slaves has not rested in the hands of the owners of the slaves alone. They have had a right—a constitutional right by the Constitution of the United States—to be supported against their own slaves in the execution of the laws that the slaveowners have made by the whole power of the American Union. I can, therefore, very well understand the argument of those who think that it is particularly to be desired in the interest of the negro race, that the American Union should be reconstituted. But I must confess, for reasons that I need not now explain, that I do not think that England has had any interest in the disruption of that Union; my own private opinion is that it was rather the interest of England that the Union should continue. I know that it is not an opinion generally shared; but at any rate, gentlemen, whatever view we may take of that, I think we all feel that the *course which her Majesty's Ministers have endeavored to pursue*—namely, that of maintaining a strict neutrality under all circumstances that have heretofore passed, has been a right course, and has been *the expression of the general sense of the community*. [Cheers.] There is, and there can be no doubt, that where two parties are in great exasperation, it is not at all unlikely that he who observes a strict neutrality will offend both; because, in point of fact, the state of mind in which his conduct is likely to be judged of for the moment by either disputant is not a state of mind in which it is fair that we should expect from them perfectly impartial conclusions. But what we may naturally expect is this, that an honest course of neutrality will be recognized—that course, I mean, which we have pursued up to this day—will be recognized after this unhappy struggle has passed away, and when the circumstances shall be calmly viewed. But I must confess it appears to me that if either party have a right to find fault with us, it is the Confederate rather than the Federal party. [Hear, hear.] I mean this, if we have deviated at all from neutrality, our deviation has been against the Confederate rather than the Federal party. The course we have taken has been this: We have preserved a perfect neutrality, but we have permitted the export of arms and warlike stores—we have permitted it to two parties—to the Confederates, all of whose ports were blockaded by the Northern fleet; and to the Federals, who have had perfect power to import whatever arms and stores they pleased. I think that course has been the right and just course; but I think the [illegible] of the fact proves that at any rate we have not displayed a bias unfavorable to the claims of the Northern States. [Cheers.[But now, gentlemen, I would for a moment make an appeal to you on behalf of the people of the Northern States—I mean so far as regards our appreciation of their position. Greater allowances are to be made for heat and exasperation in the state of public opinion in that country under present circumstances than perhaps could ever fairly be claimed by any other nation. Only consider what their previous history has been. They have never drank the bitter cup of misfortune, disappointment, and mortification. They have had but to will that a thing should be done, and it was done. Their course has been a course of prosperity and advancement without example and without a single break. Well, gentlemen, it is not in human nature that a people who have been subjected to an experience so flattering, so soothing to human self-love, should at once learn, with a perfectly good grace, to accommodate and submit itself to the necessities of our human condition. [Hear, hear.[It is easy for us to suffer. We have suffered before. We have gone through the very agonies of the dismemberments against which the Northern people of the United States are now struggling. We have gone through it, and now that we have gone through it, we know that it was not a bad thing after all. [Hear.] But they have not gone through it, and all I say is, let us bear with them all we can. Let us keep toward them a kindly temper—let us not allow ourselves to be adversely criticised on that side of the water—let us be very cautious of adverse criticism upon them from this side of the water. Depend upon it, that course steadily pursued will bring its reward, and it is the course which they have a right upon every ground of goodwill, courtesy, and Christian feeling to expect that we should pursue. [Cheers.] Why, gentlemen, they are our kin—they were at any rate, if they are not now, our customers, and we hope they will be our customers again. But they have shown also that, under all circumstances, when their good feeling could have fair play they have warm affections toward England. *Never let us forget, whatever momentary irritation may cross the minds of that people—never let us forget the reception of the Prince of Wales.* [Cheers.] Let every Englishman engrave upon the tablets of his heart the recollection of that memorable day; and, if occasionally he may be tempted to anger at seeing his country misapprehended or even misrepresented, let him calm his tendency to excited sentiment by that recollection. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen, it is the more necessary that we should do this, because I think we are pretty much of one mind as to what is to come. We know quite well that that people—I mean the people of the Northern States—have not yet drank of the cup—they are still endeavoring to hold it far from their lips—they have not yet drank of the cup which, notwithstanding, all the rest of the world sees they must do. [Hear, hear.] We may have our own opinions about Slavery—we may be for the South or against the South, but there is no doubt, I think, about this—*Jefferson Davis and the other leaders of the South have made an army—they are making, it appears, a navy—and they have made what is more than either, they have made a nation.* [Enthusiastic cheering, which was prolonged for some time.] I cannot say that I, for one, have viewed with any regret their failure to establish themselves in Maryland. It appears to me too probable that, if they had been able to establish themselves in Maryland, the consequences of their military success in any aggressive movement would have been that a political party favorable to them would have been formed in that State—that they would have contracted actual or virtual engagements with that political party, and that the existence of these engagements, hampering them in their negotiations with the Northern States, might have formed a new obstacle to peace. Gentlemen, from the bottom of our hearts we should desire that no new obstacle to peace may be formed. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.] *We may anticipate with certainty the success of the Southern States, so far as regards effecting their separation from the North.* I, for my own part, cannot but believe that that event is as certain as any event yet future and contingent can be. [Cheers.] But it is from feeling that that great event is likely to arise, and that the North will have to suffer that mortification, that I earnestly hope that England will do nothing to inflict additional shame, sorrow, or pain upon those who have already suffered much, and who will probably have to suffer more. [Cheers.] It may be that a time might arrive when it would be the duty of Europe to offer a word of expostulation, or of friendly aid toward composing the quarrel. If it be even possible that such a time as that may arrive, how important it is that when that word comes, it should address itself to minds which are not embittered by the recollection that unkind things have been said and done toward them in Europe, and above all, in England, the country, which, however they may find fault with it from time to time, we know holds the highest place in their admiration and respect. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheers.]

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER INDORSED.

From the London Times.

As to the bare fact, it is stated, not that JEFFERSON DAVIS has made a nation of the South, but the South is a nation already, and JEFFERSON DAVIS has given it a form and a name. Mr. GLADSTONE has, therefore, only made a statement considerably within the truth, He has, however, only stated what we all of us see, and cannot but see. The Federals do not see it, because they will not see it. The greater the truth, the greater the libel. They are exasperated because there is so much substance and solidity in a disagreeable fact. We old stagers of the Old World have so many, such bitter experiences, we have been so schooled by adversity, that we know how to take things that cannot possibly be helped. Our wisdom runs largely on the folly of trying to mend what cannot be helped, of crying over split milk, and the like. By this time we have learnt to eat humble pie with a good grace, both at home and abroad, as Washington can testify. The Americans are as yet in their political boyhood, and cannot brook the dry lessons of experience and the stubborn logic of facts. As Mr. GLADSTONE says, they have noble instincts and generous emotions. They can feel and talk well—a little too well; but they have not yet drunk the cup of bitterness as England has. They thought it was never to come to them. They are mistaken, but will not acknowledge it.

From the fact which Mr. GLADSTONE notices he concludes very reasonably that the Confederates who are a nation will remain so, and that their nationality will not be absorbed back into the Union. *By this time this is probably the expectation of ninety-nine Englishman out of a hundred.* Many have their own opinions as to the origin of this war, the results to ourselves, and other points; yet agree in the utter impossibility of the old Union being ever restored, or any union effected, unless possibly under a Military Empire. So far we all agree with Mr. GLADSTONE.

THE COMMERCIAL CLASSES AVERSE FROM RECOGNITION.

From the Times City Article, Oct. 11.

Although the fact that the Confederate States of America have virtually established their independence, is now almost universally admitted, *the feeling among the commercial classes in London is as strongly opposed as ever to any action on the part of our Government toward a formal recognition of the dissolution of the Union.* If it could be shown, from historic precedents, that the time is come for the step, and also that the Confederates will be able to charge foreign nations with having inflicted an injury upon them by insisting on a longer delay, there would be little to say against it, because the very essence of the strict neutrality that Europe has already exercised with so much honor, demands that we should continue to guide ourselves solely according to established rules. But, even in that case, it does not appear that England, or even England and France together, are bound to take up the question on their own responsibility. It is one that concerns the whole civilized world, and any authoritative step that may be contemplated, should, it is argued, be carried out by a majority of the leading States, or any portion of them that the majority might delegate. As regards the mere sordid consideration of immediate material interests, the belief of a great proportion of our most sagacious merchants is that the suicidal career of America is imparting a stimulus to the productive energies of other portions of the world which promises, not simply as concerns our own trade, but as concerns that of all other countries, to yield far more than compensation for any injury otherwise sustained. As to any damage to be inflicted on the Confederates by their non-recognition, no one has yet pointed out in what it can consist. Recognition unaccompanied by practical assistance would be but a word, and if it be urged that a moral encouragement would thus be imparted, the answer is that they must already be aware that, so far as they have earned it, they already have the moral encouragement of the sympathy of every free people. There is a strong suspicion that it is not the South but the North that is now most anxious for the recognition of the Richmond Government. Indications abound on all sides that it would be considered a great thing if the ruin which the Northern politicians have brought upon their country could be confounded in its final catastrophe with the consequences of a war with England. No suffering or disaster that we could inflict would make the fate of the North worse than it is likely to prove if the country be left to itself, and we should, therefore, in such a contest, have everything to lose and nothing to gain. For many months it has seemed as if the wish were father to the thought in all the denunciations of the Washington politicians against England in case she should dare to recognize the South. A pretext may have been wanted for ending the war which has brought these politicians to the brink of expulsion, and for commencing a new one in which they would have universal support and a new lease of power. These symptoms have certainly not diminished within the past month, and in the eyes of many the circumstance of Mr. SEWARD being spoken of as Minister to England does not in the slightest degree qualify them.

RECOGNITION NOT CONTEMPLATED.

From the London Commercial List.

We are enabled to state that, in the highest political circles, *there is no anticipation of an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy by this country.* The subject has recently been very seriously discussed by the French Cabinet, but it is highly improbable they would take separate action, and depart from the understanding which has hitherto existed between the respective Governments. Mr. GLADSTONE's remarks, therefore, may only be regarded as an expression of the opinion which he shares in common with the general public, that the South must now be regarded as a nation, but *it would be erroneous to infer that an official recognition of that fact has yet been decided upon.*

A RADICAL VIEW.

From the London News.

From Lancashire to America the transition was easy. Mr. GLADSTONE has never concealed that he is favorable to Southern independence. From so impartial a mind we should have been glad to hear what best could be said for that cause. He does not think that the special interests of England will be served by the disruption; he rather thinks it was for the interest of England that the Union should continue. One, and one only, reason for approving the separation he ventures to name. It will leave the negroes with less compression on them than before—the compression of their own masters, instead of that of the entire Union. But can Mr. GLADSTONE think that it makes any practical difference to the slaves whether they are kept down by the Southern army which fought at Bull Run and Antietam Creek, or by that and the Northern army added to it? We do not find fault with him for recognizing the progress which the South has made in establishing its independence. It is the proper business of a statesman to look before all things at the facts. *Mr. Jefferson Davis has probably made a nation of the South, and in the place of a group of communities, with various pursuits, characters, and civilization, developed in peace and freedom,* we shall see "nations," which in Mr. DAVIS' sense were previously unknown, with standing armies, standing navies, standing debts, and undying national enmities. It will be a poor day for England that ratifies this change in the character of her heretofore prosperous customers. Mr. GLADSTONE spoke of the South. But he knows that North and South are not all. Could not he have said one word in favor of saving from the curse of Slavery the vast countries which must fall to one or other of the combatants, but whose destiny is at present undecided? Since he spoke of British counsel as a possible element in the final settlement, he might have touched on that topic. *But we must do him the justice of acknowledging that his references to the North were most kindly and honorable.*

CONSERVATIVE VIEWS—REMARKS OF SIR E. B. LYTTON AND SIR JOHN PACKINGHAM.

At a recent meeting of his constituents in Herefordshire, Sir E. BULWER LYTTON, in reviewing foreign affairs, thus referred to the American war:

"On the other side of the Atlantic, that great Republic which boasted a superb exemption from the evils and perils which beset ancient States and monarchical forms of Government has been violently rent in two; and whatever may be the issue of a struggle in which, as yet, we see only the lavish expenditure of blood and treasure, *no dispassionate bystander can believe that the Union will be restared, and no far-sighted politician can suppose that the curse of Slavery will long survive the separation, of which it is the most ostensible, though it is not the only, nor perhaps the most powerful cause.* So many startling events, tending to vast and permanent effects on the destinies of the human race, have scarcely ever before been crowded into a space of time so short as that which has elapsed since I first addressed you in this town. But, all the while, we have continued to hold our peaceful meetings in honor of that agriculture which, as it is the earliest art men learn when they form themselves into social communities, so it remains to the last the most solid foundation of the prosperity and wealth of nations." [Cheers.]

At a dinner of the Worcestershire Agricultural Association, held on Wednesday, at Worcester, Lord NORTHWICK in the Chair

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON, after explaining that he thought the rule excluding politics applied merely to party politics, spoke on American affairs. He did not believe (he said) that in Europe there was any one who had a head to think and a heart to feel who had not been filled with horror at the manner in which human blood was being shed, human misery being created, and every element of national prosperity being destroyed in that aimless and profitless war, with a recklessness which caused feelings of the deepest disapprobation in Europe. He believed that those feelings were universal, and he maintained that he was not touching upon party matters, when, as an avowed opponent of the present Government, he said that he was perfectly willing to give it credit for the caution with which they acted in this delicate matter, He imputed no blame to them; he acknowledged the great difficulty of the question which they had to decide; but, on the other hand, they had all a right to think for themselves, and he spoke for himelf alone when he said that he considered that the time was now come when some effort ought to be made by the great Powers of Europe to put an end to that fearful struggle. *He thought the time was come, when not England alone, but England in conjunction with France, and possibly with Russia, ought to offer mediation in America, of course, on the basis of separation, and an the clear understanding that if mediation was not accepted, recognition must follow.* He could not help expressing a hope, after reading what was reported to have fallen from Mr. GLADSTONE at Newcastle, on the preceding evening, that Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS had created a nation in the Southern States of America. Those words as coming from the lips of a cabinet minister were words of grave significance, and he did hope he was not too sanguine in drawing from that the inference that the present feeling of Her Majesty's Government did not differ very widely from that feeling which he had taken the liberty of expressing. They must remember their own interests, irrespective of general feelings of humanity, and he might say the general feelings of civilized nations—there were special interests immediately touching the welfare of this country.

MR. ALCOCK, M. P. AND MR. LOCKE KING, M. P.—MAINE AND PORTLAND PARTICULARLY WANTED.

Mr. ALCOCK and Mr. LOCKE KING responded to the toast of the "County members," at the annual dinner of the East Surrey Agricultural Association, on the 6th inst. Mr. ALCOCK said that when the American war first broke out he felt that, as an enemy to the continuance of Slavery, he could scarcely be otherwise than opposed to what was termed the Southern interests. It was, however, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who, with that clearness of perception which distinguished him, first placed this matter in a proper light, and showed to the world that the struggle between the Northern and the Southern States was not a struggle which involved the question of the continuance of Slavery at all, but that, in point of fact, it was on the part of the Northern States a war for power, and on that of the Southern a struggle for independence. [Cheers.] It was only the other day that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had said it was impossible not to believe that JEFFERSON DAVIS had made of the Southern States a great nation; and that sentiment was applauded by one of the largest and most influential bodies of men in the kingdom. *He (Mr. ALCOCK) could not help feeling that the sympathy of all England, to whatever political party any section of its population might belong, was in favor of the Southern States.*

Mr. LOCKE KING, after an allusion to the deplorable distress in the northern districts, said: If we were to believe the reports brought over to this country, and the braggadocio which, he was sorry to say, was prevalent among the people of the Northern States of America, there would really be no end to this war until one or the other party was entirely exterminated. [Hear.] He must say that he thought the people of England had some reason to complain of the present state of things, because we had been most steadily and most disgracefully abused. [Hear.] Great credit was due to the Press of this country. At the very outset of the war this country offered the very best and the soundest advice, and he would undertake to say that if that advice had been followed the Northern States would have found themselves in an infinitely better position than they were in at the present moment. [Hear.] Unfortunately, that advice was not followed, and the North persisted in a course which it was now plain to everybody could not be approved. In the first place there was that unfortunate case of the *Trent*. It was a studied insult to our flag, and they were exceedingly tardy in making the *amende honorable*, which was certainly expected by every nation in Europe—some of which were by no means friendly to us—to be immediately made. It was not, however, until we had made most tremendous preparations for a war, which, if entered into, would probably have annihilated their navy, that they thought necessary to make an apology to us. Contrast their conduct with our forbearance. *They must recollect that if we had gone to war with them, we should not have rested until we had obtained that which we had a right to, namely, the state of Maine and the harbor of Portland.* [Hear.] We should have gained considerably by that war. It had been said, but most wrongly, that in upholding the South, we should be supporting Slavery. We all know that when the independence of the South was acknowledged Slavery would die out.

If they had watched the progress of the war *they could not but be filled with admiration at the daring heroism of the South,* looking at the enormous difficulties they had had to encounter. Their Cabinet was presided over by men who were really worthy of the name of statesmen, and their Generals had also proved themselves distinguished in the field. The whole of the campaign, from the first battle of Bull Run down to the present time, had been distinguished by the greatest bravery and endurance, and by a pertinacity which equaled, if it did not surpass, anything which they had read of either in ancient or in modern times. He could not help thinking that great good would result from this war. *Nobody could doubt that it must end in the acknowledgment of the independence of the South*; and, if so, *England would find the new Republic one of the best customers of England, and that our whole trade with America would be vastly increased.*

The Emancipation Message.

From the London Times.

What will the South think of this? The South will answer with a hiss of scorn. But what will the North think of it? What will Pennsylvania say—Pennsylvania, which is already unquiet under the loss of her best customers, and not easy under the absolute despotism of the present Government at Washington? What Boston may say or think is not, perhaps, of much consequence. But what will New-York say? It would not answer the purpose of any of these cities to have the South made a howling wilderness. They want the handling of the millions which are produced by the labor of the black man. Pennsylvania desires to sell her manufactures in the South; New-York wishes to be again broker, banker, and merchant to the South. This is what the Union means to these cities. They would rather have a live independent State to deal with than a dead dependency where nothing could be earnt. To these practical persons President LINCOLN would be, after his black revolution had succeeded, like a dogstealer who should present the anxious owner with the head of his favorite pointer. They want the useful creature alive. The South, without its cotton and its sugar and its tobacco, would be of small use to New-York, or even to Philadelphia; and the South, without the produce of its rice and cotton, and its sugar and tobacco, would be but a sorry gain, even if it could be obtained. If President LINCOLN wants such a conquest as this, the North is, perhaps, yet strong enough to conquer Hayti. A few fanatics, of course, will shout, but we cannot think that except in utter desperation and vindictiveness, any real party in the North will applaud this nefarious resolution to light up a servile war in the distant homesteads of the South.

As a proof of what the leaders of the North, in their passion and their despair, would do if they could, this is a very sad document. As a proof of the hopelessness and recklessness which prompt their actions, it is a very instructive document. But it is not a formidable document. We gather from it that Mr. LINCOLN has lost all hope of preserving the Union, and is now willing to let any quack try his nostrum. As an act of policy it is, if possible, more contemptible than it is wicked. It may possibly produce some partial risings, for let any armed Power publish an exhortation to the laboring class of any community to plunder and murder, and there will be some response. It might happen in London, or Paris, or New-York. That Mr. LINCOLN's emancipation decrees will have any general effect bearing upon the issue of the war we do not, however, believe. The negroes have already abundantly discovered that the tender mercies of the Northerners are cruelties. The freedom which is associated with labor in the trenches, military discipline, and frank avowals of personal abhorrence momentarily repeated does not commend itself to the negro nature. Gen. BUTLER could, if he pleased, tell strange stories of the ill success of his tamperings with the negroes about New-Orleans. We do not think that even now, when Mr. LINCOLN plays his last card, it will prove to be a trump. Powerful malignity is a dreadful reality, but impotent malignity is apt to be a very contemptible spectacle. Here is a would-be conqueror and a would-be extirpator who is not quite safe in his seat of government, who is reduced to such straits that he accepts a defeat as a glorious escape, a capitulation of eight thousand men as an unimportant event, a drawn battle as a glorious victory, and the retreat of an invading army which retires laden with plunder and rich in stores as a deliverance. Here is a President who has just, against his will, supplied his antagonists with a hundred and twenty guns and millions of stores, and who is trembling for the very ground on which he stands. Yet, if we judged only by his pompous proclamations, we should believe that he had a garrison in every city of the South. This is more like a Chinaman beating his two swords together to frighten his enemy than like an earnest man pressing on his cause in steadfastness and truth.

An American Colonel.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I have the honor to request that you will give publicity, in your valuable journal, to the following statement of facts, which I am sure you will agree with me, deserve publicity, in order to show the state of affairs and feeling in North America. I was traveling on the Baltimore and Washington Railway this morning, and had occasion to stop at Relay House to wait two hours for a train. While there, a train containing rebel prisoners, arrived. I remarked to an officer of the United States Army, who happened to be standing hear me, that they were fine-looking men; to which he replied that they were so, if lice and dirt could make them so. I stated that that had nothing to do with it, and that they were in my opinion fine men. He then ask me who I was? I replied "An Englishman." He said "Yes, a d—d infernal Englishman." I replied that I suppose he must be a Yankee of that description. He then seized my arms, which were folded, pushed me off the railway platform nearly on to an engine first, and then back, and kicked me as I fell. Meanwhile I naturally resisted, and aimed a blow with my right fist at his face, which only took partial effect, fortunately for him. He then fetched a guard to take me prisoner, which I quietly assented to. He brought me to Baltimore, and took me before the Provost-Marshal. I sent for Mr. BERNAL, the English Consul, who came at once, and I appeared face to face with my accuser, Lieut.-Col. MASSY, Second Marylands. Gen. WOOL read his charge, to which I replied that it was in the main correct, but that I felt deeply insulted at the Lieutenant-Colonel forcibly pushing me back; to which Gen. WOOL said I was wrong to express my opinion so freely, and that the Lieutenant-Colonel was also wrong in using force to me. The General advised me to leave this town for New-York at once, and that he could not give me leave to visit the Federal army, as I had expressed Southern "secession" opinions. I replied that I was willing to do so, but wished to have some satisfaction from him for the brutal treatment I had experienced from a United States officer. He said Lieut.-Col. MASSY would afford me personal satisfaction, but as to any other I must apply to the civil power. I told him I did not require personal satisfaction, but military. He declined having anything more to say. I then retired with the Consul, and am now *en route* for New-York.

Such facts speak for themselves. I only wish them to be known in England, that travelers may know what to expect in the North United States. Gen. WOOD also advised me to leave the town as speedily as possible, as it was not safe for me to remain.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

G. LONGLEY, Major, R. E.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.

John Stuart Mill on the American Question.

JOHN STUART MILL has contributed a valuable article to the *Westminster Review*, in which he gives the weight of his great authority against the Southern States. He thus pronounces on their designs and the inevitable results of them:

Should these conspirators succeed in making good their independence, and possessing themselves of a part of their territories, being those which are in immediate contact with Mexico, nothing is to be expected but the spread of the institution by conquest (unless prevented by some European Power) over that vast country, and ultimately over all Spanish America, and if circumstances permit, the conquest and annexation of the West Indies; while so vast an extension of the field for the employment of slaves would raise up a demand for more, which would in all probability lead to that reopening of the African Slave-trade, the legitimacy and necessity of which have long been publicly asserted by many organs of the South. Such are the issues to humanity which are at stake in the present contest between free and slaveholding America; and such is the cause to which a majority of English writers, and of Englishmen who have the ear of the public, have given the support of their sympathies.

On this point Mr. MILL is elaborate, but his proofs of the absence of any claim to our sympathies on the part of the South are well put. In particular, he deserves credit for showing that Lord RUSSELL's dictum, that the South are fighting for freedom and the North for dominion, was not only untrue but the very reverse of the truth. The practical conclusion to which Mr. MILL comes is the following:

"It may, however, prove impossible to reduce the seceded States to unconditional submission, without a greater lapse of time, and greater sacrifices, than the North may be willing to endure. If so, the terms of compromise suggested by Mr. CAIRNES, which would secure all west of the Missippi for free labor, would be a great immediate gain to the cause of freedom, and would probably in no long period secure its complete triumph. We agree with Mr. CAIRNES that this is the only kind of compromise which should be entertained for a moment. That peace should be made giving up the cause of quarrel, the exclusion of Slavery from the Territories, would be one of the greatest calamities which could happen to civilization and to mankind. Close the territories, prevent the spread of the disease to countries not now afflicted with it, and much will already have been done to hasten its doom. But that doom would still be distant if the vast uncolonized region of Arkansas and Texas, which alone is thought sufficient to form five States, were left to be filled up by a population of slaves and their masters; and no treaty of separation can be regarded with any satisfaction but one which should convert the whole country west of the Mississippi into a free soil.

The Case of the Circassian—A Suit brought in England.

From the London Times, Oct. 10.

A seaman, named CLARK, brought an action against Mr. Z. C. PEARSON, in the Sheriff's Court, London, on Wednesday, to recover £10, wages, alleged to be due to him by the defendant. Mr. HOFFMAN said: "The plaintiff shipped on board the *Circassian* in Cardiff, and proceeded in her to several ports, at last going on towards Havana, where she was seized by a Federal gunboat, and taken into New Quay, Florida, where she was condemned. The seamen were kept in a boarding-house by the British Consul, and finally sent home. The defendant brought the seizure of the vessel upon himself by having contraband goods on board, and the plaintiff is entitled to recover up to the 16th of July, when he arrived at Liverpool. The defendant says that his vessel has been improperly condemned, and that an appeal is lying; but if the condemnation is reversed, I suppose we shall be required to go to the American Federal Government for our wages. There are a great many of these cases, and we have only brought one to obtain your Honor's opinion upon it." PLAINTIFF—He did not break the blockade at all. MR. HOFFMAN—The plaintiff shipped for a certain voyage, and if that voyage was cut short by any act of defendant, that person is clearly liable. Mr. MURPHY contended that the *Circassian* had been illegally seized by the Federal Government, and that such seizure was now being appealed against. It was not competent for the plaintiff to bring this action until the case was finally settled by the Supreme Court of America. The Federal Government had no more right to seize the *Circassian* when they did than they would have to have done so in the British Channel. His Honor: You say it was an act of piracy. Mr. MURPHY: Yes, we look at the seizure in the light of piracy. His Honor: I suppose you do not deny that there were contraband goods on board? [Voices—"No, no."] Mr. MURPHY—I must not admit that which, indeed, is not the case. His Honor said he should take time to consider, but was at present against the defendant. Mr. MURPHY said this was a most important question, and he would, in the event of an adverse decision, like to have a case. His Honor—As the amount is under £20, I have no power to grant a case. You see that it is laid down that the seaman shall not forfeit his wages under similar circumstances. Mr. MURPHY—But this is a very differedt case, and taken out of the usual line of wages. This is a most important question for the defendant, as there are a great number of these men. His Honor postponed judgment.

Garibaldi to the Swedes.

VARIGNANO, Thursday, Oct. 2.

To the People of Stockholm:

When you issue from the manufactories where manual labor renders still more vigorous the temper of your soul, or when you leave your domestic hearth, where the holiest of affections raises your soul to sublimity, and strong in your numbers, you assemble on your public places to manifest your feelings, you never think of stifling your thoughts—your words, your cheers, are the reward of the kindness shown to those who suffer from temporary misfortunes, or those who lie prostrate by slavery.

You, also, fair-haired Scandinavian people, sent me an affectionate greeting when God gave me strength to wrench the crown of thorns from the brow of our Southern brethren. Now you assemble once more to offer to a good cause the moral support of your good wishes—the real union of the Italian nation—Italy mistress at home.

In the name of my countrymen I thank you, O noble race, one of the finest in Europe! Let us all unite to raise and enforce the great voice of affection and concord!

The sword is a crime, as the punishment of death if an abuse and conquest an insult.

Let us make war an anchronism, and labor a hymn to the Most High. When balls and cannons shall have been turned into productive instruments, force, disarmed, will return to the darkness from whence it has escaped for the misfortune of mankind, and the dawn of felicity will whiten the horison, to flood the whole world to the depths of its rays.

From the depths of my soul, greeting and gratitude, people of Stockholm.

GARIBALDI.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Funds on the 10th were flat, under the unfavorable Bank returns, and Consols slightly receded—closing at 93¾@⅞ for Money.

Money continued in rather more active demand.

The Bank minimum remains at 2 ꝑ cent.

The bullion in the Bank had decreased during the week £400,981 sterling.

The gold shipments from Australia for the month were reported at 147,000 ounces.

BARING BROS. & CO. say of "American Securities—No change. Some demand for railroad bonds."

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 11.

COTTON.—The *Broker's Circular* says: "There has been a good deal of confidence in the market this week, in consequence of the American advices, but the trade show great reluctance to buy anything, except in small lots; the operations of exporters and speculators have, however, been large at an advance of about ¼d. ꝑ ℔. in American and ⅛d. in the better kind of Surats; the common qualities of the latter description are not so ready of sale, and as a result of the large quantity of this class daily coming on show, a good deal of irregularity exists. The demand for Brazil and Egyptian is limited, and last week's prices are obtained with difficulty. Sales of the week 44,570 bales—including 20,280 to speculators, and 15,120 to exporters. Yesterday (Friday) the business was only about 3,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation, the market closing flat. The following are the official quotations:

Fair Orleans.........	31d.	Middling Orleans...	27¾d.
Far Mobile..........	30d.	Middling Mobile....	27½d.
Fair Uplands.........	29d.	Middling Uplands...	27d.

Stock on hand, 211,060 bales, of which 12,770 are American. At sea from India, 260,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—The slight improvement in tone visible on Tuesday last has been lost, and the market yesterday (Friday) was quite torpid. Quotations are nominally unchanged. Scarcely any business has been done except in the result of speculation lots to buyers, who obtain a concession from sellers.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO. and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. report: Flour dull, and the turn cheaper. Small sales at 22s. 6d.@27s. 6d. ꝑ bbl. Wheat dull and irregular, and partially rather lower; red ranges from 9s. to 10s. 6d., and white from 10s. 6d. to 12s. ꝑ cental. Indian Corn quiet, but steady; mixed, 29s. 6d.; white, 30s. 6d.@32s. ꝑ 480 ℔s.

PROVISIONS.—Beef dull and still declining. Bacon—a decline has to be submitted to in order to effect sales. Pork dull; nothing doing. Cheese rather less firm. Lard steady; 42s.@44s. 6d. Tallow quiet and easier; North American, 45s.@47.

PRODUCE—Ashes quiet; 33s.@33s. 6d. for both Pots and Pearls. Bark: sales of Philadelphia at 9s. 6d. @10s. 6d. Naval Stores continue quite inanimate, and no sales worth reporting have been made. Sugar quiet and prices rather favor buyers. Coffee very firm owing to light supplies. Rice quiet but unaltered. Linseed rather lower. Linseed Cakes £10 15s. for American. Linseed Oil steady; 43s.@43s. 6d. Whale Oil, £42@£43. Cod £44. Sperm, £90 for Winter bagged. Petroleum Oil, £17 is now asked for Crude Pennsylvania.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROS. & CO. report: BREADSTUFFS very dull, and English Wheat again 2c.@3c. lower on the week. Foreign held for former prices, but very dull. IRON firm; Bars and Rails, £5 15s.@£6.; Pigs, 56s.; SUGAR inactive and partially a shade cheaper. COFFEE steady. TEA unchanged; Congou, 1s. 1d. RICE steady. TEA inactive; New Y. C., 47s. 3d. JUTE quiet. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Small sales at 130s. LINSEED CAKES dull; American, in bags, £10 12s. 6d., and in barrels, £11 2s. 6d., both ex ship. LINSEED OIL 5s.@10s. ꝑ ton lower; sales at 42s. 3d.@42s. 6d. SPERM OIL—Sellers of American at £84: Cod advanced to £47. PETROLEUM still improving—Pennsylvania Crude, £18. Messrs. GROVES & TODD report BACON rather weaker. BUTTER 2s. lower. BEEF and PORK dull at former prices. LARD quiet, but firm. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE improved; latest sales at 135s. @133s.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

Sales of cotton for the week, 11,000 bales. Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 269½f.; *bas* 250f. The market is firm and upward, with a slight advance. Stock in port 36,000 bales.

LATEST NEWS VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 12.

Advices from Italy say that GARIBALDI is about to issue another manifesto, and that he will still endeavor to carry out his project of taking Rome.

ENGLAND.

The *Gazette* announces that Hon. WILLIAM STUART, Secretary of Legation at Athens, is appointed Secretary of Legation at Washington.

The *Daily News* editorially disputes the idea, that the South would willingly, in the event of a separation concede any of the Border States, and adduces evidences tending to prove quite the contrary.

The *Morning Post* draws a parallel between LINCOLN's Government and that of the Ex-King of Naples; and charges President LINCOLN with proceedings closely resembling those which preceded the downfall of the Neapoliton throne, and says FRANCIS of Naples failed, pursuing a similar course, why should ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of America, succeed? It questions whether Europe, in the event of any signal victory attending the Confederates, would be justified in longer withholding their recognition.

September mails from the West coast of Africa had arrived. The overdue steamer *Cleopatra* with the August mails was wrecked off Sherboro' River, 100 miles South of Sierre Leone, and proved a total loss. Several lives were lost. The Coast news were unimportant.

TURKEY.

The Mosque property is to be secularized. It is expected that this proceeding will give a gain to the revenue of three million pounds sterling.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail arrived at Marseilles the 10th, too late to catch the *Australasian*.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Oct. 11.

Steamship *Arabia*, from Boston, *via* Halifax, arrived at Queenstown to-day.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton, to-day, have been 2,500 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and ex-

[illegible]. The market closes irregular, but prices are unchanged.

Breadstuffs—The Breadstuffs market remains quiet and steady.

Provisions—The Provision market is heavy, with a downward tendency.

London, Saturday Evening.

Consols close at 93⅝@93¾ for money.

American Stocks—Erie Railway, 34@35; Illinois Central Shares, 46@45 discount.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

Sorrows of the People—Dilapidated Omnibuses.

The Aldermanic Railroad Committee gave a hearing yesterday on several subjects pending before them.

Mr. Thomas Manson, President of the "Eighth-avenue Improvement Association," addressed the Committee in favor of the resolution (already passed by the Councilmen) requiring the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to extend their track from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second-street, and run all their cars up to that point till 10 P. M., and half-hourly after that till midnight. The people on the western and upper portion of the City, he represented, were zealously moving for this measure, and were constantly holding meetings to urge it forward. It involved a very large property interest. If the desired extension should be made, a vast amount of money would be expended for the construction of palatial residences about the western side of Central Park, where lot-owners now could not build, because of the lack of traveling facilities. Three railroads were in sight of the localities thus situated, but they did no good to them because they stopped a good way below them. The only traveling accommodation that now reached these places, was a line of dilapidated omnibuses. The people who attempted to reach them by the cars, were dumped out at Fifty-ninth-street, and obliged to walk the remainder of the distance. During the unfavorable seasons this necessity compelled the people residing above Fifty-ninth-street to live quite isolated.

Mr. John O. Paulison, who had stated at the previous meeting of the Committee that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company excused themselves from making the extension, on the ground of a lack of iron, explained that this excuse was given several months ago; recently, however, he noticed that they had plenty of iron rails for the purpose lying exposed in the vicinity of their depot. He believed they were really deferring the work till an order from the Common Council should compel them to proceed with it.

Messrs. John W. Andreas, Henry A. Heiser and A. Andreas also urged the necessity of the proposed extension.

The Chairman (Mr. Boole)—We shall report upon the matter soon, and in a manner that will be satisfactory. (Applause.)

Councilman Ross appeared to urge the resolution in favor of running the Sixth-avenue cars through Fifty-ninth street and over the Eighth-avenue track to One Hundred and Tenth-street. He intimated a belief that the railroad companies would be slow about running up town, when directed to do so by the Common Council.

Mr. Boole—If they refuse to run up-town on our order, we'll stop them from running down-town. [Applause.]

Mr. Bailey Meyers Secretary of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Co., appeared, to give explanations called for by the resolution inquiring how many cars the Company run, how many they pay license fees for, and by what right they had extended a track into Fifty-ninth-street.

He began with the last-named point. The grant of the Company, he said, gave them the right.

Mr. Boole disputed this, and ordered a copy of the grant to be brought from Mr. Valentine's library, for reading before the Committee.

While this was being procured, Mr. Meyers proceeded with his remarks. The turnout in question extended only about thirty feet from the parallel line of the street, and was constructed at the request of many citizens, and with the concurrence of the Central Park Commission, in order to leave the Eighth-avenue at that point (the terminus of the road,) free from the incumbrance of cars standing on the tracks. This turnout caused a damaging strain to their horses, and for that reason, if it were not a public convenience, the Company would not use it; but if the Common Council were averse to their having it, they would take it up.

The grant was here read and was not found to contain a provision allowing the Company "to construct all necessary turnouts and switches."

Mr. Meyers could not say where that authority was to be found, but his impression was strong that it had been given by the Common Council.

Mr. Boole—If you can show us that authority, you are in the right in this matter; but I am satisfied that it can't be shown. As the turnout is more disadvantageous than advantageous to you, I suppose we might as well report in favor of ordering it to be taken up.

Alderman Allen (of the Committee)—We can permit it to remain for the reason that it is a public convenience. I know that it is, and also that it is not complained of in any way.

Mr. Boole—It would be a bad precedent. The Company ought to get the consent of the Common Council. If they want the turn-out, it is worth asking for. I want them to have the privilege legally, if they have it at all.

Mr. Meyers—Well, Alderman, you could fix that by reporting a resolution in favor of allowing us the privilege of that turnout.

Mr. Boole—It is the duty of the company to petition for it, and see whether the Common Council are willing to grant the privilege. I do not like the company well enough to do their work. [Laughter.]

Mr. Meyers—We supposed we had acted on a good basis in the matter.

Mr. Allen—The basis being the fact that you had put down the turnout.

Mr. Meyers—Oh, no; we thought we had good authority for it. Now, about the cars, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Boole—We have received information on that point from Mr. Brown, the City Marshal. We would like to have a statement on that point from the Company, by letter, to compare with Mr. Brown's.

Mr. Meyers—I will see that one is sent to you; but allow me to state that we have run no cars regularly that were not licensed. Sometimes, during a pressure of travel, unlicensed cars have been used for an hour or so at a time.

Mr. Abbott—(the Superintendent of the Road)—We sometimes have to run six to ten extra cars.

Mr. Chas. A. Lamont—They have been running more cars than they run now; some of the cars have been taken off.

The Committee here adjourned till 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

An Interesting Case—Does a Non-Companionable Husband Own His Wife's Money.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Adelaide Irwin was indicted for petit larceny from the person of Mrs. Helen McNaught. This case occupied considerable time, and in its consideration a question of no slight importance was suggested. The case, as presented by District-Attorney Stewart, and testified to by Mrs. McNaught, is this: As the lady was riding in the omnibus, in June last, the prisoner, who was a fellow-passenger, pulled the strap, got out, and walked hurriedly off. The complainant mechanically placed her hand upon her pocket, and ascertained that her wallet was gone. Suspecting the departed girl as the thief, she left the stage, pursued, caught and collared her, being rewarded therefor by the discovery of the wallet and its contents in her possession.

Thus sworn to the case seemed clear, when, to an unpremeditated question of Mr. Stewart Mrs. McNaught answered that she is not living with her husband and had not done so since April last.

Mr. Rankin for the defence at once took the cue, and in his cross-examination became so exceedingly minute that the lady was affected to tears, and the Court felt bound to interfere. At the same time the flood gates of the prisoners emotions were opened and she cried in charming concert. Order being restored, the question was raised—whether the indictment, which alleged that the property belonged to Mr. John McNaught the husband, was not void. The money had been given the lady by her father which served to still further complicate the matter. Finally Recorder Hoffman after hearing an immense amount of unnecessary and irrelavent controversy decided that as the Supreme Court would be obliged in any event to determine the question, he would refuse to interfere.

The case then went to the Jury.

The father of Mrs. McNaught was in Court and extemporised a scene of verbal sparring with the counsel for daring to question his daughter about family matters, which seemed to please Mr. Rankin exceedingly.

The verdict sustained the indictment, whereupon Adelaide, who was a very pretty, fat cheeked girl, of eighteen or twenty Summers, and who has Faginised since her infancy by her mother, went into a series of swooniags, fainting fits and crying spells, from which four officers, her mother, and a crowd of at least fifty spectators found it difficult to extricate her.

She was remanded for sentence, and the case will undoubtedly be carried up.

Geo. Cornelius, indicted for a felonious assault with a pistol upon William Johnson, pleaded guilty to assault and battery, and was remanded for sentence.

John O'Connor pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny from Thomas Briody, and was remanded for sentence.

Della Jane Conway was tried for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Manufacturers' Bank of Troy, but the evidence totally failed to prove her guilt, and the jury, under the charge of the Court, acquitted her without leaving their seats.

The Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Fifth Congressional Candidates.

The people of the Fifth Congressional District have a difficult task before them. It is to decide the question, shall Fernando Wood, Ex-Mayor and ex-merchant, represent them in the coming Congress at the National Capital.

In order that the task may be somewhat simplified, the Republican Convention, which meets to-night, propose to place before the electors the name of Mr. John Savage—a name which, in other lands and in days gone by, has been a synonym with liberty, with honor and with probity. A name which in this country has been sullied by no act, impaired by no suspicion, and which, from the earliest days of the rebellion, has been found at the back of the Administration, the Constitution and the law.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Music in Central Park.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park on the Mall this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. Grand March	Kockkeller
2. Overture to Zampa	Herold
3. Home, Sweet Home.	
4. Allena Polka	Tissington

PART II.

1. Fest March and Chorus from Der Tannhauser	Wagner
2. Overture to Ernyanthe	Weber
3. Selection from Zamberflose	Mozart
4. Jenny L'Herondelle Mazurka	Keler Bela

PART III.

1. Central Park March	H. B. Dodworth
2. Immortellen Waltz	Gungl
3. The Swallows Homeward Fly	Abt
4. Wilhelmsbad Season Galop	Heller

The National Pot Pourri.

A Soldier Charged with Bigamy.—Edmund A. Taylor, a native of England, who says he belongs to the United States Army, was brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, charged with having two wives. A respectable clergyman testified that in June last he married Taylor to Mary Ann Burnham, and that at that time the accused assumed the name of Edward Twomey. In August last he was married, by another clergyman, to Miss Frances Louisa King, under the name of Taylor. The second wife recently discovered that she had a rival, and she therefore instituted proceedings in the Police Court. She testified before the magistrate that she was never before married, or engaged to be married, that she loved her husband, and did not wish him to be harmed, but she was desirous to have justice done to all parties, and had therefore made complaint against him. Justice Kelly held the accused in the sum of $1,000 to answer the charge.

Counterfeiting Silver Coin.—Deputy United States Marshal Sampson, yesterday, arrested two men, named Jacob and Frederick Davis—father and son—who are charged with counterfeiting large quantities of three cent pieces. Considerable of their material, and also several dies, were found in their possession. The parties were taken before United States Commissioner Stillwell, and held to answer. It is believed that there are many dollars of this spurious money in circulation in this City.

A Shawl Thief.—A German woman, 43 years of age, residing in Williamsburgh, was arrested yesterday by Officer McFail, of the Broadway squad, charged with stealing an India Cashmere shawl, valued at $200, from the store of A. T. Stewart & Co. One of the clerks found the shawl secreted upon her person, he having caught her just as she was leaving the store. Justice Connolly committed her to the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail.

Lecture on the "Times."—Last night Mr. Theodore Tilton, of the *Independent*, delivered a lecture in the State-street Congregationalist Church, before a large and appreciative audience. The subject, "The Times," (not the New-York Times,) afforded Mr. Tilton a fine field for radical comment, and yet more radical prophecy, which, being given in his peculiarly felicitous manner, and illustrated from fountains not ordinarily sought, gratified the audience, and secured to them the reward of an evening well spent.

Foundlings.—Within the last few weeks very many little living responsibilities, done up carefully in linen and diaper, have been deposited at the thresholds of the better-off classes of our citizens. Where they come from the Police cannot tell. What to do with them nobody knows. Mr. Draper, *ex-officio*, is the father of them all, and as Commissioner he finds it easy to dispense charity, while the subjects, who for these peccadiloes deserve correction, are not to be found.

A Theft of Silver Coin.—Arthur Crown, of No. 104 Mott-street, was arrested on Thursday night, by Officer Hopkins, upon the charge of stealing $20 in silver coin from John Grimes, of No. 34 Mulberry-street. About $4 of the stolen money was found on his person. Justice Connolly committed him in default of $500 bail.

NEW-JERSEY.

Found Drowned.—Coroner F. W. Bohnstedt of Hoboken, held an inquest Thursday on the body of an unknown man found drowned. Deceased was about 38 years of age, dressed in army pants, vest and overcoat; had a canteen and haversack. In his pocket was found a bible and pack of cards, and few Poughkeepsie shinplasters. The overcoat was marked "J. T. Martin, N. Y.," and on the sleeve, "U. S. Hospital, for H. W. Marsh, N. Y." No marks of violence were found, and the jury rendered a verdict of death by drowning, whether by accident or otherwise, unknown to the jury.

Arrival and Departure of Drafted Men.—Yesterday forenoon, about two hundred men, drafted in Pike County, Penn., arrived in Jersey City *via* New-York and Erie Railway, and from thence proceeded to Washington on the New-Jersey Railroad. About one-half of them were substitutes, and being ununiformed, they were a motley-looking party. There were no guards attending, and no need of any, as they conducted themselves in a quiet, orderly manner. The men were under the charge of Commissioner Jacob Clinhaus.

A New Bank.—A new bank, to be located in Exchange-place, Jersey City, will commence business in a few days. United States Stocks to the amount of $100,000, will be deposited with the Secretary of State of New-Jersey.

LAW REPORTS.

Advertised Proposals—Measure of Damages for Delay in Completing Work.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Noah Davis.

Nathaniel S. Bouton vs. Charles B. Phillips.—The facts of this case are these, as appeared on the trial. The defendant advertised for proposals for the iron work of a building in Chicago, intended to be used as a continuation of the Richmond Hotel in that city. In answer to the advertisement for proposals, the firm of Stone, Boomer & Bouton, iron manufacturers, of Chicago, made a proposal, as defendant claims, to do the whole work for $3,200. The plaintiff, however, who sues as assignee of Stone, Boomer & Bouton, alleges that they made three bids, each for specified portions of the work, which were accepted by the defendant, and on the first of those bids, viz.: the one for $2,950, the action was based. The defence further set up that Stone, Boomer & Bouton had not complied with the terms of their contract; but had delayed the work so that it ultimately proved of no value to him.

The Judge charged that, if the jury found the contract entered into was the one for $3,200, the plaintiff was not entitled to recover. If, on the other hand, it was the one for $2,950, then the jury must determine whether it was performed or not. If not performed, then the verdict must be for the defendant; otherwise for plaintiff, less whatever damages the defendant may have sustained by reason of the delays of the work. The Judge laid down this rule: That where a contractor failed to complete his work in time, but subsequently, after delays, completed it, the use by the owner of the land on which the work was done, in the meantime, was not an acceptance of the work so unfinished, so as to bar the owner from recovering damages. The proper measure of damages was the loss of the use of the property for the time it would have taken the owner himself to have gone on and completed the work, and his expenses in so doing.

The jury rendered a verdict in favor of defendant, that is, that the $3,200 contract was the one entered into by the parties.

L. Bennett for plaintiff; D. McMahon for defendant.

Wills Admitted—Charitable Bequests.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Judge Daly, Acting Surrogate.

The following wills have been admitted to probate:

The will of the late Hon. Edward C. West, Surrogate of the County.

The will of Stephen Holt, one of the heirs-at-law of Sir John Holt, formerly Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

The will of Margaret Burr was also admitted to probate. It contained the following bequests: To the American Bible Society, $25,000; to the American Church Missionary Society, $25,000; to the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to be applied to domestic missions, $20,000; to the same Society, for foreign missions to be applied to their mission in China and Africa, $20,000; to the American Tract Society of New-York, $10,000; to the Burr and Boston Seminary in Manchester, Vermont, to be held as a permanent fund, the interest and income of which shall be applied to the current uses of the Seminary, $10,000; to the New-York Hospital Society, (including the Bloomingdale Asylum,) $25,000; New-York Dispensary, $10,000; St. Luke's Hospital, $10,000; New York Institution for the Blind, $10,000; Children's Aid Society, $5,000; to the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children, $10,000; to the Missionary Society for Seaman, under care of or connection with the P. E. Church of New-York, $10,000; to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, $10,000; to the Society for promoting Evangelical Knowledge, $10,000; to St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, $10,000; Woman's Hospital Association, $1,000. These legacies are to be paid within four years from the death of the surviving sister of deceased, with interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of the decease of the testatrix. The will also directs the residue of her estate unprovided for to be given to the following institutions: American Bible Society, St. Luke's Hospital, New-York Hospital Society, the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church for Foreign Missions, and also for Domestic Missions, to be divided among these Societies in the same ratio as the donations mentioned above.

The wills of John Ireland, Isaac Adriance, Susan De Graw, and Petronella and Hester Myers, have also been admitted to probate.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Britton vs. Smith.—Motion granted on paying $10 costs of motion.

Martin vs. McArthur et al.—Motion for 31st October.

La Farge vs. Gilbert; Calhoun vs. Powell.—Memorandas for counsel.

Heulett et al. vs. Van Buren, Jr.; Winans vs. Mason et al.—Motions denied.

Woodhouse vs. Delmar.—Motion granted and cause referred to Referee.

In Matter of the Application of the Mayor, &c. of the City of New-York, relative to widening Worth-street.—Reference ordered.

Smith vs. Chester et al.; Forbes vs. Newark and Resendall L. and C. Company; Schandler vs. Burkhardt.—Motions granted.

In the Matter of the Receivership of the Artisan's Bank of the City of New-York.—Application denied without costs.

Lyon vs. Misch.—Motion dismissed.

Calhoun vs. Powell.—Motion granted.

Before Justice Leonard.

St. John vs. St. John and others.—Decree settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Carpentier vs. Chrystal.—Motion denied with $7 costs.

Palmer vs. Jackson.—Order to show cause discharged and motion for injunction denied, $7 costs of opposing to the defendant.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The Annual Fair of the Deseret Society—The Articles on Exhibition.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Saturday, Oct. 4, 1862.

The event of this week has been the Annual Fair or Exhibition of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society, in the Council House of this city. The Fair opened at noon on Thursday and closed this afternoon. In the mornings the attendance was moderate, but in the afternoons the rooms were often crowded. Brigham and a few of his most intimate friends took a view before the show was opened to the public. Perhaps the most unique sight of all was the Mormon Chief, in patriarchal fashion, with his train behind him, *en route* on foot to the Fair, the band striking up, "God save the Queen," as he approached the building.

The agricultural portion of the community apparently took very little interest in the affair. There was scarcely such a thing as competition in that line, and the prizes, ostensibly awarded to the "best," were in many instances bestowed on the "only." The same may be said of the raw leather department. There was a fair sample of Sorghum Sucre and a good bundle of hemp, one branchy hemp plant being about ten feet high. The show of vegetables was poor and scarcely worthy of mention. Perhaps the most interesting articles were several dishes of fine seedling potatoes, by L. S. Hemenway. There were also two or three fine Winningstadt cabbages—a deservedly favorite variety here. An Imperial water melon showed large proportions, and one or two squashes claimed to weigh eighty pounds each; little more than half the weight of one exhibited last year. There was a cucumber plant on a hurdle with about thirty cucumbers of good size. Two or three worthy cauliflowers were covered with the parasitical aphis.

The chief feature of this year's Fair, and the most marked improvement on the exhibitions of previous years, was the fruit department, and more particularly the apples. Twenty ounce Rhode Island greenings, and several seedlings, were particularly fine in appearance, many specimens being apparently four inches in diameter. One small branch bore eight thumping twenty-ounce apples. This was considered "some punkins." There was one particularly fine waxen-looking seedling, much like, but larger than the Maiden's Blush. A plate of the Porter took the first prize, and another of the Maiden's Blush the second. Some of the peaches were full three inches in diameter, though the flavor was not so remarkable.

The show of grapes was limited, comprising the following varieties: Chasselas Musqué, Rose, and De Fontainbleau, Dutch and Buckland Sweetwater, White Frontignan, Child's Superb, and the common California (Los Angeles.) To the Chasselas Musqué was awarded the first prize, the Rose Chasselas the second, and the California the third and fourth, the White Frontignan failing through unripeness. Pears were few, but promising; a seedling raised by Harlow Redfield taking the first prize. The show of plums was small, and some of them were unripe.

An interesting feature was a set of telegraphic instruments, with battery, wires and an operator. The show of photographic pictures was extensive and creditable. Of oil paintings there were a few of moderate excellence.

Boots and shoes took little space; there were two or three good specimens. Two or three sets of plain harness, and as many good Sonora saddles were all worthy of notice in that line. Paper, wrapping, printing and writing, with account, copy and memorandum books, and a box of envelopes, all made from rags at the paper mill adjacent to this city, were much noticed, though the finer articles were of coarse quality.

The increase in chemical productions is apparent. Alum, sulphur, resin, lampblack, litharge, red and white lead, Prussian blue, Venetian red, ochre and several other articles were displayed, of Utah production. There were oils of butter, linseed, lard and neatsfoot, and two excellent samples of plain and fancy soap.

The most noticeable among the flowers was a collection of dahlias, and another of marigolds, though several bouquets were fine.

The cotton and woolen manufactures were in respectable force. There was a liberal supply of jeans, flannels, kerseys, satinettes, linseys—all of home-make, and many of considerable excellence; also, a good supply of woven and worked coverlets, quilts, counterpanes, bed-spreads. I noticed one or two creditable pieces of home-made striped carpeting, and one very good piece of linen, made at Provo.

There was some good colored cotton yarn, grown, carded, spun, woven and dyed in this city, and several pieces of cotton yarn, grown in Southern Utah. There was one linen check shirt, produced entirely in the Rio Virgen country, and several shawls and other fabrics manufactured from cotton grown in that region. And I must not leave unnoticed a bundle of cigars, the production of that same portion of the territory. A pair of elegantly worked buckskin ladies' gauntlets were purchased by a gentleman going East, for his wife in the States. There was some good hair and hemp rope and twine, and basketwork, and a lot of very creditable brown-glazed earthenware, also five school slates, quarried and manufactured in Cache Valley. Another interesting series of articles was in the silk line, being specimens of the moths, eggs, cocoons, raw, spun and manufactured silk, all produced in this valley. There were also some creditable articles in the ladies' ornamental department—knitting, netting, crotchet, embroidery, leather, wax-flowers, &c. There was some good maple sugar, and an attempt at sugar from the cane. Of machinery there was almost none. An excessively simple cheese-press, the leverage attained by the rolling of a strap around an iron windlass axle, a lead pump, a nine or ten spindle hand spinning-jenny, with a few shuttles, reeds and loom harness, being nearly all. The show of stock was limited. Two or three studs and mares, as many Durham bulls, several colts, and a few grade Merino, Leicester and Southdown sheep being the principal.

The Mormon emigrant trains of Capts. Wareham, Murdock, Brown and Horne have arrived during the week.

The Mormon Conference commences on Monday, and as many emigrants have come in, there will doubtless be crowded meetings.

—It is given out in well-informed circles that Ex-President Buchanan will, in a short time, present to the people of the United States his long-prepared and elaborate defence of his Administration.

—It is said that the fellow who calls himself "Gen. Jones," and who fills the position of Assistant Adjutant-General in the rebel army, is no less a personage than the notorious Stringfellow, of Kansas.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 24, 1862.

$10,000	U. S. 6s,'62.Reg.	107
2,000	U. S. 6s, '67.Reg.	101
7,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103
23,000	do	103⅛
6,000	U. S. 5s, '71.Cou.	93
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74.Cou.	92¾
23,000	Trea. 7 3-10 ⅌ ct. Notes	105
1,000	U. S. Dem.Notes	127⅛
5,000	do	127⅛
5,000	Ky. State 6s	95
4,000	Ill. War Loan	104⅛
16,000	do	104
6,000	Va. State 6s	64
10,000	Cal. S. 7s	114
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	109⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	105¾
1,000	E.R.2dm.b.ex.'79	115
9,000	E.R.3dm. bs. '83	109⅛
10,000	E.R.4th M. Bds.	101⅛
7,000	B.,N.Y.&E.1stM.	99
15,000	Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c.1st M. Sk. Fd. Bs.	115
5,000	Mich. S. 2d mtg.	99
2,000	do	99⅛
2,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	107¾
12,000	do	108
3,000	Ill. C. R. bds	106¼
3,000	A. & T.H.2dm.pf.	80½
8,000	C. & N. W. 2dm.	33½
2,000	D.,L.&W.2dmxb.	108½
2,000	do	109
2,000	To. & W. 2d m.	87¾
5,000	C. & T. s. f. bds.	104
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st m.	80
3,000	P.,F.W.&C.2dm.	93½
15,000	P.,F.W.&C.3dm.	77
2,000	do	76¼
5,000	do	76⅛
500	Cle. & Pitts. 4th m.	71
106	Bank of Commerce	98⅛
15	Bank Com. Scrip	98
10	Ocean Bank	86
30	Amer. Ex. Bank	100¾
5	Hanover Bank	86
20	Metropolitan Bank	104
5	Continental Bank	92
15	Corn Ex. Bank	102
10	Marine Bank	110
61,000	American Gold	132⅛
15,000	do	132¼
5,000	do	132⅜
150	Canton Company	18
60	Del. & Hud. Cl. Co.	110½
50	Cumb. Coal Pref.	14¼
100	do	14½
100	do	14
50	New-Jersey R.	139
5	Pac. Mail S. Co.	121
50	do s30	121
10	do	121¼
100	do	121½
50	do b30	122
100	do s30	121½
10	do	122
23	N. Y. Central R.	106¼
750	do	106½
100	do b30	106½
250	do	106⅜
400	do s30	106¼

500	Erie Railway s30	63¾
2000	do	64
50	do s60	63⅜
600	do s30	63⅞
50	do s15	64
700	do s30	64
600	do	64⅛
50	do b30	64⅛
525	do	64⅛
200	do	64⅜
100	do	64⅛
250	Erie Railway Pref.	93
45	do	92½
400	do	92⅝
23	do	92¾
450	Hudson River R.	69
45	do b10	69
25	do	68¾
25	Nor & Wor. R.	70
120	Mich. Cen. R.	89
100	do	89¼
200	do	89½
232	do	89¾
100	do s30	89¾
100	do b10	90
1000	do	90
100	do	90¼
100	do s30	90½
50	do b30	90½
56	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	71
50	do b30	71½
25	Harlem Railroad	21½
300	do	21¾
200	do	21⅝
500	M. S. & N. I. R.	47
50	do b10	47
300	do	46½
300	do	46¼
50	do b30	46¼
100	do s30	46
1500	do	46
200	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	82¼
50	do b10	82¼
250	do	82½
100	do s30	81¾
50	do b30	82⅝
50	Ill. Cen. R. S. s60	80
100	do	80¾
300	do	81
100	do s10	81
50	do b10	81
200	do s30	80⅞
300	Cl. & Pitts. R.	37¾
100	do	37⅜
200	do	37¼
38	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	135
11	Gal. & Chicago R.	84¼
100	do	84⅜
100	do s10	84½
200	Clev. & Tol. R.	69¾
100	do s60	69¼
800	Chi. & R. I. R.	82
300	do	82¼
50	do b15	82½
400	do	82⅜
25	C. B. & Quincy R.	104
24	D. L. & Western R.	113¾
100	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	59
50	do	59¼
100	do	59⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000	U.S.6s, '81, Reg.	103¼
62,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	103⅛
15,000	U. S. Dem'd Ns.	127⅛
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	52¾
2,000	do	52½
9,000	E. R. 3d M.B.'83	108½
35,000	American Gold	131
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	121½
50	do	121
250	do	120½
50	do s30	120
100	N. Y. Cen. R. b30	106¾
40	do	106½
50	do	106⅝
300	do	106¾
400	do b60	107
100	Hud. River R.	69¼
150	do	69
2200	Erie Railway	65
200	do	65⅛
250	do s60	64⅞
500	do s30	65¼
50	do	65
16	Erie R. Pref.	92½
400	Harlem Railroad	22
200	do b10	22
500	Harlem R. Pref.	50
500	Mich.S.& N. In. R.	46
350	do	45¾
50	do s30	45½

30	Mich. Cen. R.	91
1000	do	91⅛
250	do	91¼
100	do s30	91
100	do s10	91⅛
50	do	91¾
200	do	91⅞
50	do	91¾
100	do	92
100	M. S. &N.I.G.S. b30	82½
150	do	82¼
100	do	82
50	do b10	82
300	do	81¾
50	do s30	81
150	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	81¼
250	do	81½
500	Clev. & P. R. s30	36½
5	do	36
200	do	36⅝
100	Gal. & Chi. R.	84⅞
100	do	84½
600	Cl. & Tol. R.	70
100	do s15	70
40	Chic. & Rock I. R.	83
100	do	83¼
500	do	83½
200	do	83⅝
1500	do	83¾

Friday, Oct. 24—P. M.

The price of Gold, which left off 132⅜ ⅌ cent. yesterday afternoon, fell off to 131 ⅌ cent. at the Second Board this afternoon, and Bills on London, last quoted at 146 ⅌ cent., fell off to 145 ⅌ cent. at the close of business to-day. There is a greatly reduced volume of speculation in Gold since the Stock Exchange Board resolved to terminate all dealings in it after this week. The difference is more marked in the number of parties engaged in it, than in the fluctuations in price. The latter are now comparatively moderate from hour to hour, and some sort of calculation can be ventured in the forenoon as to where the quotation is to land before the close of the day. The export demand for the steamer to-morrow is reckoned at about $800,000. Against this, however, we have another arrival from California announced this afternoon. The supply and rates for Money to-day are much the same as earlier in the week. The Deposits at Bank continue to increase, and as the daily disbursements of the Government at this point are large, and principally in United States Currency, the ease in the market is not likely to be disturbed. No new Loans will be made at present, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and of this determination our Bank officers are well apprised, notwithstanding the weakness of the 6 ⅌ cents of 1881 at the Stock Exchange, supposed to have been induced by a different impression.

The Share market to-day is very strong. A new lease appears to have been taken on the upward movement by the speculators in the New-York and Western Railways, and the orders at the Board to-day to increase their purchases have been very large. The rise since yesterday in Michigan Central is 3@3½ ⅌ cent., and in Rock Island 2@2½ ⅌ cent. A further advance was also made of 2 ⅌ cent on Erie old shares; 1½@2 on Erie Preferred, and ¾@1 ⅌ cent on Michigan Southerns. A heavy business was done on all these, and a fair amount on New-York Central at an advance of ½@¾ ⅌ cent., and on Toledo and Galena at a rise of ½@¾ ⅌ cent. The Government Stocks were barely steady in price, but with a good request for the 1881s at the Second Board. The Railway Bonds generally firm.

Late in the afternoon, in the outside room of Mr. Henriques, on William-street, the dealings were animated, and prices generally firm, the following being about the latest figures at 4½ o'clock. The orders were large for Toledo and Galena at the close:

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
N. Y. Central	106¾	107	Galena	84¾	85⅛
Erie	63¾	65	Toledo	69¾	71¼
Erie Preferred	92½	92¾	Rock Island	81¾	84
Hudson River	68¾	69¼	Missouris	52½	52½
Harlem	21¾	21¾	Tennessees	53¾	53⅜
Mich. Central	88¾	91¾	U. S. 5s, 1874	92¾	93
Mich. Southern	45¾	45¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	103½	103⅛
Mich. Guarant'd	81¾	81¾	U.S.Notes,C.H	127⅜	127
Illinois Cen	80¾	81⅛	Treas. 7.30 ⅌ cts	105¼	105
Clev. and Pitts	37⅜	36⅜	Bills on Lond'n	146	145
Pacific Mail	122½	120	Gold	132⅛	131

The *Commercial* of this afternoon has the following important announcement concerning the prosecution of the Atlantic and Great Western Road:

> We understand that the Atlantic and Great Western broad guage road was opened yesterday to Meadville, Crawford County, Pennsylvania. The additional section thus completed gives one hundred miles West from the line of the Erie road at Little Valley. The next section to be opened will carry the road to Warren, where it will connect with the Cleveland and Mahoning line into the City of Cleveland. This done, the Erie road will have the benefit, not only of the local traffic through Northern Ohio and Northwestern Pennsylvania, but of a new and important through route to Cleveland.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	105	American Exchange	100¾
Mechanics'	108	Bank of the Republic	95
Union	106	Bank of North Amer.	102
America	110	Hanover	86
North River	93	Metropolitan	104
Tradesmen's	100	Grocers'	90
Mechanics' & Traders'	107	East River	90
National	96	Shoe and Leather	101
Merchants' Exchange	92	Corn Exchange	102½
State of New-York	98½	Continental	92
Commerce	98	Commonwealth	91
Commerce Scrip Stock	97	Importers' & Traders'	100
Ocean	86	Park	114
Mercantile	115		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104½	Chi. & N. W. 1st, 2d ser.	78½
Erie firsts, '68	116	Chi. & N. W. 1st ass	59
Erie seconds, '79	115	Chi. & N. W. seconds	32½
Erie thirds, '83	108	Del., Lack.&W. firsts	110
Erie fourths, '80	101¼	Tol. & Wab. seconds	87¾
Erie fifths, '88	99	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds.	85
Hudson firsts, '69	114	Mil. & Pr. Du C. firsts	102½
Hudson thirds, '75	103	Gal. & Chi. firsts	107
Harlem seconds, '64	104½	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ex	108
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Gal. & Chi. seconds	109½
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c., '69-'72	112	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	109
Mich. C. n. f. 8 ⅌ c., '82	115	Clev. & Tol. s.f.	104
M. S. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	99½	N. J. Cent. firsts	109
N. In. Goshen Line	105	N. J. Cent. seconds	110
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	107½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	104½
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '75	106½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	93½
St. L. A. & T. H. 1sts	98	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	76½
T. H. & A. secs. Pref.	80½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	101
Chi. & N. W. s. f.	101½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	96
C. & N. W. G. B. ex.	84	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	94
C. & N. W. Ap. ex.	90	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	71½
Chi. & N.W. Int.Bds.	92	T. Haute Income	58

We have no wish to do the Union Bank, or any other Bank, or individual Banker injustice, on the question of promoting the gambling operations of the Street in Gold Coin. We therefore correct with pleasure the statement of yesterday that Mr. M. Ketchum is a Director of the Union Bank. He *was* in that trust for several years and his house is still represented in the direction by his son Mr. E. B. Ketchum.

Again, the assurance comes to us that the Union Bank has not directly loaned upon Gold to the extent implied by the large Gold deposits returned by the Bank in its weekly reports. We accept this as true, but at the same time the facility afforded by certificates of the deposit of Gold, and by the certification of checks drawn against Gold, work the same amount of mischief. In this practice, the City Bank and others beside the Park and Union, have indulged, and are thus equally responsible for the evil with the banks which have more directly lent Money on the Gold. They have given the use of their vaults *and lent their credit* to promote a speculation, which, from small beginnings a few months ago, has run up to tens of millions, and threatened last week to create a widespread panic. Now, see how this practice works. The City Bank, a year ago, when the Banks all paid Specie, carried about $900,000; the Union $600,000. They now open Gold accounts with the Brokers and other speculators, and certify checks or issue certificates against these accounts, which checks and certificates never return until the Gold is wanted by some third or fourth or fifth party to whom it has been sold, perhaps for export. The certification is deemed a good security with nearly all Money lenders at Bank and out of Bank. Thus the City Banks may lend on the certifications of the Union and the Union on the certifications of the City and a private Banker on both. The Gold itself is held to be safe in either sense, and the sums in each accumulate on speculation to two or three or five fold the amount of Gold actually possessed and controlled by the Bank.

We hold, therefore, that while the nature of the responsibility may be different, the degree is the same as though the Gold were directly received as collateral for a loan in currency, and then counted in the weekly averages as a regular or legitimate accumulation of Specie, in and as part of the resources of the Bank; while in truth they had as well return so many shares of Erie or Toledo Railroad Stock, upon which Money has been lent through the week as part of their Specie averages, as the Gold Coin upon which they have also lent Money, without any more control or ownership over it. The main point in question is, how far any of the Banks feel themselves *in the line of self-respect or public duty*, by directly or indirectly encouraging a speculation which equally discredits their own currency and their own resources in Government Stocks and Currency. Many of the very best Banks in the Street do not do it. They will not issue certificates of deposit against Gold left in their vaults for safe keeping, nor certify checks drawn against a special Gold account. If Gold is left with them, it must be taken away, at once, when the check ~~or order of~~ the owner is presented. Without questioning the goodness of the others, which have, perhaps, inconsiderately—to accomodate their dealers engaged in the Gold traffic—pursued a less conservative course, we have only to say in conclusion that a sense of duty to the Public Credit, and no other motive, has impelled us to point out the difference.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad for the third week in October amount to $38,681, as against $34,164 same week last year.

Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite's London Circular, by the *Australasian* this afternoon, says of American Stocks:

> "The market in London for American Securities during the past week, has been steadily maintained, quotations being supported by each succeeding telegram from New-York, reporting higher prices. To-day the market has been quite excited, and large purchases of Illinois and Erie Shares made, the former touching 44 discount, and the latter 34¼; even at these rates we are $2 ⅌ share lower than the last New-York rates, taking exchange into consideration. State and Railroad Bonds are firmer, with few offering. Atlantic and Great Western Bonds have advanced 2 ⅌ cent."

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 8th of October, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,647,845	Increase	£5,333
Public deposits	8,333,779	Decrease	153,055
Other deposits	13,530,122	Decrease	65,215
Govt. securities	11,252,556	No change.	
Other securities	19,751,704	Decrease	39,647
Notes unemployed	9,002,575	Decrease	363,670

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,369,825, being a decrease of £163,235, and the stock of bullion in both Departments is £16,548,156, showing a decrease of £400,981, when compared with the preceding return.

The reports of the English funds and Money market by this arrival, are as follows, copied from Wilmer & Smith's Liverpool *Times:*

> "The demand for money since our last has been large, and continues unabated, and only in exceptional instances latterly has business been transacted in the open market below the rate of the Bank of England. Doubtless the influence of the Consols' settlement on the 8th continues to be felt. There is no stringency, however, for there is a plentiful supply of money. Abroad, money is generally advancing in value; and, although the impending release of the October dividends will doubtless render the money market temporarily even easier than it is at the present moment, there is little to be seen that would tempt prudent persons to make speculative purchases. The sales and deliveries of stock in small amounts by the public continue, and are becoming more marked.
>
> The shipments of gold since the departure of the last mail from Australia amount to 147,000 ounces. Nearly the whole of the £258,000 brought by the American steamers last week has been purchased for France. It is not thought that these purchases will be continued on any considerable scale. At present the rate of exchange on Paris does not admit of gold being sent there at a profit. Last night's Bank return shows that the stock of coin and bullion held by that establishment exhibits a decrease of £408,981, and the decline in the reserve is £237,746.
>
> The *Moniteur* publishes the usual monthly return of the Bank of France, which shows the following results if compared with the September account: Increase—Bills discounted, not yet due, 65¾ millions; advances, 4¾ millions; Bank notes, 31 millions; current accounts, 9¾ millions. Decrease—Cash in hand, 29¾ millions; Treasury balance, 12½ millions.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Oct. 23, and since Jan. 1:

For the Week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port	$1,057,073	$455,208	$865,140
Thrown on market	945,900	611,524	838,434
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$89,040,554	$38,503,902	$46,896,323
Thrown on market	89,381,579	39,385,888	52,503,021

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,345	$345,993	171	$51,196	167	$62,46
Mf. of Cot'n	419	71,629	74	17,666	52	10,42
Mf. of Silk	204	128,499	88	19,796	8	10,36
Mf. of Flax	1,747	181,637	145	26,461	31	6,94
Miscellan's	82	17,790	15	5,433	5	2,77
Total	3,697	$745,448	433	$119,692	263	$92,99
		119,692				745,44
Total entered		$865,140	Total marketed			$838,4

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Receipts, $223,357 03; including for Customs, $117,000; payments, $953,586 58; balance, $6,872,750 36.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Oct. 24, 1862—6 P.M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 74 bbls. Ashes, 24,620 bbls. Flour, 573 bags Corn Meal, 75,340 bushels Wheat, 63,723 bushels Corn, 5,134 bushels Barley, 58,295 bushels Oats, 1,533 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,020 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are scarce, and quoted up to $8 for Pots, and $8 50@9 for Pearls ⅌ 100 ℔s. Market quiet.

BEESWAX—Sales of small lots of American Yellow were made at 40c. ⅌ ℔.

CANDLES—Are in request, at steady prices.

CHEMICALS—Have been less active, but quoted firm.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 600 bags Rio and 1,000 bags Maracaibo, (the latter in bond,) on private terms.

COPPER—Ingot is active and buoyant, at 31c.@32½c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Has been lightly dealt in at [illegible] 61½c. for Middlings ⅌ ℔. Sales 900 bales.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been in fair demand, at buoyant prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and [illegible] has been freely offered, to-day, at reduced prices, yet the demand has been very moderate for shipment and home use. The reported sales since our last add up 12,850 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $6 10@$6 25; poor to choice extra State at $6 25@$6 75; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 10@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 50@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 10@$7 30 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 10	@$6 25
Extra State	6 25	@ 6 75
Superfine Western	6 10	@ 6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 10	@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 35	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 90	@ 8 75
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 90	@ 9 00

Southern Flour is depressed and declining; sales 930 bbls., at $6 55@$7 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 25@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands; and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers; sales to-day 465 bbls. Extra, at $6 50@$8 25 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $3 30@$4 80 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is in more request at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 10 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has attracted less attention to-day, though buyers have had any existing advantage. The reported sales since our last comprise 100,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 45@$1 60; Amber Western, at $1 38@$1 43; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 34@$1 39; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 30@$1 33; Milwaukee Club, at $1 23@$1 29; Chicago Spring at $1 16@$1 24, and White Kentucky at $1 62½ ⅌ bushel. Corn in moderate supply and good demand, at full rates. Sales since our last, 104,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 68@69c. for shipping Mixed Western; 70c. for very choice Western; 62c.@67c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 55c.@61c. for unsound; 70c.@73c. for Yellow Western, and 75c. for White Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye is selling slowly, at 75c.@88c., according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in less demand, including Canada, at 55c.@58c.; Western, at 55c.@58c., and State, at 56c.@59c. ⅌ bushel. Barley is moderately active to-day; sales 15,100 bushels State and Canada, at $1 20@$1 30 ⅌ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 45@$1 50 ⅌ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to Oct. 20.

	1862.	1861.	1860.
Flour, bbls	1,342,141	1,173,243	464,24
Wheat, bush	10,672,408	14,525,911	1,128,70
Corn, bush	34,874,064	23,494,201	14,773,351
Oats, bush	3,024,485	1,184,960	1,413,90
Rye, bush	825,551	338,798	238,05
Barley, bush	619,175	437,070	435,58

Shipments of Breadstuffs from Chicago Jan. 1 to Oct. 20.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	1,281,177	1,182,543
Wheat, bush	10,742,108	12,660,49
Corn, bush	25,220,466	20,946,75
Oats, bush	2,589,860	1,597,33
Rye, bush	720,918	328,08
Barley, bush	167,574	146,06

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee—Jan. 1 to Oct. 20.

	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	379,389	401,52
Wheat, bushels	11,373,376	10,547,61
Corn, bushels	230,495	76,520
Oats, bushels	182,488	90,182
Rye, bushels	125,211	64,80
Barley, bushels	73,700	36,351

HAY—North River continues in fair demand to-day, at 55c.@75c. ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Desirable lots of New have been in good request at 20c.@25c. ⅌ ℔. The Cooperstown *Journal* of this morning, says: "Prices have still further advanced in the country, and also in New-York. The regular dealers having supplied themselves by contract or early purchases, are not in the market as large buyers, except to fill orders. The brewers must now see that Hops are not likely to go lower; and should the export demand continue, prices must still further advance. Buyers in the country are offering 20 cents freely, and in some cases, for extra lots, a penny or two more; we have heard ever of 25 cents being paid for one or two premium lots. The Hops are bought up more closely than ever before at this early date; and many of those still holding their crops are asking 25 cents."

HIDES—Have been actively sought after at rising prices. Buenos Ayres at 26½c.@27c.; Rio Grande, 25½c.@26c. ⅌ ℔.

IRON—Has been held very firmly but has not been freely purchased.

LEAD—Pig has been in more demand at $7 75@$8 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

LEATHER—Sole is in active request at advancing rates.

MOLASSES—Sales, 250 bbls. New-Orleans at 46c.@48c.; 494 bbls. do. do., by auction, at 30c.@46½c., and small lots of other kinds at previous figures, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—A moderate inquiry prevails for common Resin, at $14@$14 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s., and Spirits Turpentine at $2 50 ⅌ gallon.

OILS—Petroleum continues in active demand at 46c.@52c. for refined, and 24c. for Crude, ⅌ gallon. Other kinds are firm, but less active.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after at rather easier rates. Sales 1,850 bbls., in lots, at $13 31@$13 50 for Mess, and $12 25 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet at 7¼c.@8c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon continues in moderate request, at 7¼c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is depressed, to-day; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is more active at previous prices; sales, since our last, 1,350 bbls., at $13 50@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 62½ for plain Mess ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$16 ⅌ bbl. Butter is active and firm at 16c.@21c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@25c. for common to choice State, ⅌ ℔. Cheese continues in active request, at 8½c.@11c. ⅌ ℔.

SALT—Is in active request, at very full rates, Liverpool ground, $1 50 ⅌ sack.

SEEDS—A moderate business has been transacted in Calcutta Linseed at $2 85, and domestic rough Flax at $2 30@$2 45 ⅌ bushel. Other kinds quiet.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 670 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10c.@11c., and Cuba, at 9½c.@10¾c.; and 320 boxes Havana at 9¼c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The demand has been less active for Black, and brisker for Greens, at full prices.

TIN—Has attracted more attention, especially Straits, now quoted at 37c.@37½c. ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 160,000 ℔s., at 11⅜c.@11¾c., and 23 hhds. inferior at 11c. ⅌ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 800 bbls., at 36c.@36½c., and 37c. for E. and D. ⅌ gal.

FREIGHTS—The market is heavy and rates are tending downward. For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d.; and by a neutral vessel at 3s. 4½d. per bbl. Wheat, 51,000 bushels, 10d.@10½d.; Corn at 9c.@9½c. ⅌ bushel. Cheese, by a foreign vessel, at 47s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Wheat, 11d. ⅌ bushel; Oil, 40s. ⅌ ton. For Gloucester—Wheat (20,000 bushels) at 12¼d. ⅌ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct.
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 1
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct.
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 2
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 2
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 2
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 1

FROM AMERICA.

City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Hibernian	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 2
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 2
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov.
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the steamship *Hansa* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.

Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and [illegible]

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, *containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.*

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—BOSOM FRIENDS.

WINTER GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—No. 485 Broadway—DER FREISCHUTZ.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—PAUVRETTE, OR UNDER THE SNOW, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. THE MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY.

HOPE CHAPEL—TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI—Court-street, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The nature of our dispatches from the Army of the Potomac leads us to believe that if a general advance of our lines has not already taken place, it will take place very soon—probably to-day. Orders were issued on Thursday night to the various commands to be ready for an advance yesterday morning, and Gens. PORTER, MORELL and GRIFFIN returned from Washington and resumed their respective positions. It is reported that the rebels, in considerable force, occupy a position about three miles beyond Shepherdstown.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes from Harper's Ferry, under date of Oct. 22, that the army under Gen. MCCLELLAN, is almost entirely reorganized in all the arms of service, and that soon Gen. HALLECK will himself take the field to lead in the movement against Richmond.

The command of the Union army in Kentucky has been given to Gen. ROSECRANS—Gen. BUELL having been relieved.

The Grenada (Miss.) *Appeal* of the 17th inst. contains a report that the National forces have occupied an island in Galveston Bay. No particulars are given.

It is said that in the fight at Lexington, Ky., on Friday evening, Oct. 17, there were two hundred and twenty-five rebels and two hundred Nationals engaged, in which from five to ten rebels were killed, fifteen wounded, and one hundred and eighty taken prisoners. The National loss was but four killed and seven or eight wounded. Among the rebels who were mortally wounded was SAM. MORGAN, late of Nashville, JOHN MORGAN's nephew. The rebels were subsequently heavily reinforced, and took possession of the place.

The United States steamship *McClellan*, from New-Orleans on the 16th inst., arrived at this port last evening, with advices four days later, and $80,000 in specie. The news is of no importance. Unusual quiet prevailed in the city.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Australasian* arrived at this port yesterday morning, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., and Queenstown on the 11th, with advices from Europe two days later than were received by the *Kangaroo*. The news is interesting and in some respects important. The English Press continued its comments on the President's Emancipation Proclamation, and managed to find a good deal of fault with it. It was reported that the "Southern Association" in Liverpool had agreed to a proposition which has for its object the memorialising of the British Government for the recognition of the Confederate States. This movement was chiefly caused by the remarks of Mr. GLADSTONE at Newcastle. It was also said that the members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce were about to petition Government as to the necessity of recognizing the South. There appears to be no danger of recognition however. The Liverpool *Post*, of the 11th, says: "Two of the highest class Liverpool houses received yesterday evening telegram from head-quarters in London that the British and French Governments have lost no time in announcing that they are resolved on persisting in a policy of perfect neutrality." The city editor of the *Times* asserts that the feeling among the commercial classes of London is as strongly opposed as ever to any action on the part of the Government toward a formal recognition of the dissolution of the Union, and he says that there is a suspicion that the desire for such a recognition comes rather from the North than the South. The London *Commercial Daily List* says it is enabled to state that there is no likelihood of an immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Advices from Italy say that GARIBALDI is about to issue another manifesto, and that he will endeavor to carry out his project of taking Rome. This can hardly be true at present. The Liverpool Cotton market was rather flat, with no change in prices. Breadstuffs were easier, aad Provisions steady.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived at this port last evening, from Aspinwall on the 15th inst., with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. She brings $754,795 in specie. The news from the Isthmus is important. MOSQUERA has quite established his Government throughout the United States of Colombia. On the 18th inst., the Conservatives under several of their Generals, 8,500 strong, attacked the forces of MOSQUERA, numbering 2,000, under the command of Gen. SANTO GUTIERREZ, but strongly fortified at Santa Barbara. The battle lasted six hours, but resulted in the total route of the Conservatives. A large number were taken prisoners, their General GIRALDO, killed, and a large amount of arms captured. This battle will virtually put an end to the war, for GIRALDO, the most bitter of MOSQUERA's enemies, being killed, Antioquia as well as Cauca will now become a part of the Mosquera Government, ARBOLEDA will be forced into Ecuador, but, although this latter Government a short time ago entered into a treaty with him, agreeing to furnish men and money, it now refuses to comply with the terms. At Panama the churches have been permitted to be reopened by the Governor.

Quite a number of Americans have lately arrived at Panama who went a short time ago gold-digging in Nicaragua, their labors resulting in the loss of all they had invested.

Difficulty has arisen between England and Peru, relative to the false imprisonment of several Englishmen, in which the authorities are alleged to have committed the most flagrant acts of cruelty and injustice. The English Government have taken the matter in hand and several ships of war will soon be in Callao.

The Aldermanic Committee on Markets met yesterday, to consider the resolution authorizing inquiry to be made for a first-class market site on the North River, between Spring and Twentieth streets. Several gentlemen were present to urge upon the Committee the necessity of a large central market on each side of the City. The Chairman, Mr. REED, said they must confine themselves to the consideration of the necessity for a market on the West side, the Board of Aldermen having already acted favorably upon the subject of a central market on the east side. Alderman BOOLE appeared to advocate the former proposition. He argued in favor of a large market on the North River, and well up-town, as a public necessity, and the greatest relief for the lower part of Broadway from vehicles that could be devised. The Committee concluded to confer with the City Inspector on the subject, before holding another public meeting, as he has charge of the public markets, and probably knows what the people want in the way of additional market facilities.

The Board of Supervisors met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and resumed the work of balloting for Inspectors and Canvassers of Election, which was continued till 11½ o'clock, till all the Wards were finished for which the nominations were reported complete. The Democrats still being dilatory about filling out their list of nominees, the Board concluded to give them ample time to agree upon the names, and accordingly adjourned till next Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. The Wards for which the appointments have been made are the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth.

United States Attorney WILLEY, of New-London, Conn., has decided that the State authorities must commence the suit, if any action is taken to suppress the issue of shinplasters in that part of the State.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*, of Oct. 6, says: "Gen. TOOMBS arrived in this city yesterday from Virginia. His wound, and the hard service he has seen lately, has told very much upon his health and appearance, but we hope that the quiet and comforts of home may soon enable him to resume his place in the field."

It is stated that Mr. RANKIN, Collector of the port of San Francisco, now in Boston, has tendered Gov. ANDREW a company of cavalry of Massachusetts men in California, on the condition that the expenses of transportation to the East shall be paid. Gov. ANDREW has acceded to the proposition, and the company will be assigned as part of the quota of the City of Boston, if accepted by the City Government.

The prisoners taken by our forces at and subsequent to the battle at Antietam, including the twelve or fifteen hundred sick and wounded, who, lying helpless at numerous farm-horses and barns at and near Sharpsburgh, came into our possession, are being rapidly paroled and sent Southward *viâ* Fortress Monroe.

The Stock Market was buoyant on the Railway Shares yesterday, with an advance of 1@2¼ ℔ cent. on some of the New-York and Western Roads. Government Stocks barely supported. Gold fell off to 131 ℔ cent. Exchange closed 145 ℔ cent. on London.

Prices of Flour declined materially yesterday, yet the demand was moderate. Wheat was less sought after, though buyers had any existing advantage. Corn was salable and firm. Groceries were less active. Cotton, Pork, Lard and Tallow were depressed. Beef was in more demand. A lively business was reported in Ingot Copper, Petroleum, Butter, Cheese, Hides, Leather, Hops, Pig Lead, Salt and Block Tin. Green Teas attracted more attention. The Freight market was rather quiet, though rates favored shippers.

Shall We Betray our Soldiers?

Yes, *betray* is the word. To put men in power who oppose the war is to *play false* to the men who prosecute the war. What did our soldiers volunteer for but to fight? What impelled these million men to take upon themselves the hardships of military life, but the stern conviction that the rebellion must be put down by the strong arm? What has sustained them in pouring out their blood like water, but the assurance that every drop of it was a necessary and an effective sacrifice for the redemption of the Union. They went to the battle-field, not simply because they were themselves devoted, but also because they believed the people so. Every dollar that was contributed for their own comfort or that of their families, every bright flag that was given to inspire them, every waving handkerchief and every exultant cheer, was a pledge that the people were with them, and would stand by them to the end. Had the people sworn with uplifted hands before high Heaven to be true to the cause for which their noble brothers and sons went forth to bleed and to die, the obligation could not have been more sacred.

Every election of a man without the genuine war spirit breaks that faith. It is to that extent, a withdrawal of the moral support upon which the soldier justly counted at the time of his enlistment. It exchanges the sure for the uncertain, the stable for the shifting. His mind is quick to see it, and his soul is just as quick to feel it. Misgiving enters, where all before was confidence. His spirit is stirred with doubts, which will not down at any officer's bidding. The question, *Whether I am to shed my blood in vain?* will not quit him. He knows full well that if the civil service, whether legislative or administrative is confided to untrue hands, the army, which depends upon this service for its very life, has no power to save the country. And what is more, he knows that a country despaired of and deserted by the people, is not worth the saving.

We are too apt to forget the peculiar intimacy of the relations between our volunteers in the field, and the people at home. A great European standing army has neither identity nor affinity with the mass of the people. It is an isolated organization, with its own traditions, associations and standards of action. Popular sentiments and sympathies do not touch it. Its only feelings are professional, its only movements mechanical, and its only thought the word of command. On the other hand, our own armies are but portions of the people, in uniform. Distance may separate them from the majority at home, but essentially they remain inseparable. In principles, hopes, aims and interests they are as much identified with the people as if they were still by their desks, their benches and their plows.

If our soldiers are thus one with our civilians, how can it be possible that their military spirit should be unaffected by our civil spirit? How can we expect that their ardent patriotism will continue unchilled when we give preferment to men of frigid patriotism? The thing is impossible. We may depend upon it that the people cannot be derelict in duty without injury to the *morale* of the soldier; and that, if we defeat the good cause at the polls, we as surely open the way for its renewed defeat in the battle-field.

There is not a more thoroughbred soldier in the army than Major-Gen. SIGEL, nor a man less influenced by political ambition, or more disinterestedly devoted to the service. And what says he? How does he characterize this voting for men of doubtful sympathy with the war? With the plainness of speech that becomes a soldier, he styles it an *enormous crime*. His words are these:

> "It is an enormous crime to expose our devoted soldiers to the fury of a united, determined and vigorous enemy, on account of any hesitancy to use the right means at the right time, or *by placing men in high and responsible positions*, who, on account of their former associations and pledges, can never be trusted as sincere friends of this Republic, nor expected to strike a fatal blow to treason and rebellion."

A truer sentiment was never written. We may talk as we please about honest difference of opinion and the sanctities of the ballot-box, yet when it comes to giving power to traitors, or half traitors, or men with even a drop of traitor blood in their veins, liberality ceases, and every vote to that end should be followed with a patriotic curse. What would be thought of President LINCOLN if he should deliberately appoint men with this traitorous taint to military position? What maledictions would he not deserve, or hope to escape? And yet wherein would this guilt be different from that of the citizen who votes to put men of the same character in civil office? A State Governor, or a Representative to Congress, may have it in his power to hinder and damage the loyal cause far more than could any General in the field. The Governor could hold back new levies, or the representative could refuse the appropriations for new levies, with far greater ease than the General could disable them by treachery, when once in his hands. Thus the freeman's ballot may tell upon the soldier's destiny with even greater effect than the President's commission; and his obligation to bestow it only upon true men, cannot be less imperative.

We deem it a great wrong that the men who have gone to fight our battles for us are generally precluded from voting for the candidates before the people. In reality, no freemen have so good a right to pronounce upon the policy of the Government as those who are risking their lives for its preservation. It is practicable for them to vote, and every man of them should have had the privilege. Were that right enjoyed, there can be no doubt how it would be exercised. The tremendous majorities for the unsparing, uncompromising policy of the Administration, which have just been given by the Iowa regiments, is an infallible index of the temper of the army. Were the suffrages of the six hundred thousand voters now in the field duly taken, they would roll back upon the North like an avalanche, and crush every seditious candidate to the very marrow.

The soldiers of the Empire State, like those of too many other States, are voiceless. Their unshrinking fidelity to the Republic has cost them for the time their dearest right under the Republic. But shall we turn upon them for this? Shall we use our advantage to their detriment? Shall we make the ballot-box, which ought to be the most potent of all inspirations, a source of discouragement and injury to them, and of aid and comfort only to the enemy? Every duty to the country—nay, far back of that, every decent instinct of manhood forbids. If we do it, we are craven, faithless, recusant, recreant—a shame to the republican name, and an eternal byword for history.

Mr. Gladstone on Southern Nationality.

The actual Chancellor of the British Exchequer is notorious in the history of British politics for his habit of forgetting the Crown Minister in the philosophical student of human affairs; and this trait of Mr. GLADSTONE's character must be taken into the account, in estimating the significance of his recent remarkable speech upon American affairs at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Our readers will remember that this is not Mr. GLADSTONE's first appearance during the present contest in the quality of a scholarly orator upon the course of American events. Early in the past Summer, the accomplished gentleman who once undertook to manage the affairs of the Ionian Islands upon Homeric principles, delivered himself of still another remarkable speech, in which he distinctly prophesied the hopeless defeat of all attempts to maintain or reconstruct the American Union. This speech, like the later oration of which the *Australasian* has now brought us the complete text, "made a sensation," not in England alone, but in this country as well. It was inferred, perhaps not unreasonably, that when the English Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke on a question of foreign policy, he spoke for his Government as well as for himself, and we had at once the usual outcry on the subject of the "immediate recognition of Southern independence by England."

The outcry cried itself out, and the recognition did not come. Is it to come now, because again Mr. GLADSTONE has surveyed, "with extensive view," American mankind, from Maine to Texas, and pronounced the South in arms to be "a nation," made such by JEFFERSON DAVIS? Unquestionably not.

England and Europe may recognize the independence of the Confederate States; but it will be by Europe and not by England alone that this recognition will be made, nor will it be made until Europe, as well as England, has learned precisely what the Confederate States are, and what they may hope to be. Mr. GLADSTONE himself warns enthusiastic expectation to bridle the impulse it may receive from his discourse, when he winds up his glowing picture of all the North has failed to do, and of all the South has done, with the exceedingly vague and temperate remark, that "a time may arrive when it would be the duty of Europe (not of England, observe!) to offer the word of expostulation or friendly aid toward composing the quarrel."

In this sagacious and well interpolated phrase, lies small comfort for the "nation of JEFFERSON DAVIS." That nation has no wish to see "the quarrel composed." It wishes to be admitted into the family of States in all the grandeur of Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS' ideal Confederacy, with the Gulf States for its pedestal, and Mexico for its future—its right hand stayed upon Maryland, its left hand resting upon Missouri. To this wish Mr. GLADSTONE's speech offers but a sorry response. That speech, while it treats the separation of the American States as an accomplished fact, breathes only regret over the fact which it assumes; and finds the only consolation which a statesman can discover in the calamity, to be the hope that the Confederacy may be less competent to perpetuate Slavery than the Union had proved to be. The sympathies of Mr. GLADSTONE are openly with the North, and if his conclusions tally not with those sympathies, we may perhaps afford to forgive him his temporary deductions in consideration of the principles permanently friendly to freedom and to a free Union which he resolutely utters. It is our duty, the duty of the American people of the Free States, to cast down the edifice of Mr. GLADSTONE's speculations, not by blowing the trumpet of windy denunciation against himself and his country, but by winning in the field and establishing in the Cabinet the grand victory of Freedom. That victory won and its fruits assured, the "nation of JEFFERSON DAVIS" will cease to occupy the speculations of ingenious Chancellors of the Exchequer, or to excite the alarm of less metaphysical friends of Human Progress.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.—We have once more promises of a speedy advance of our army, and this time, it may be, with more likelihood of truth than on some previous occasions. Our Sharpsburgh correspondent telegraphed us, at a late hour last night, that indications of a movement were apparent, and that orders had been issued to the various commands to prepare for an advance yesterday morning. It is added that the advance will probably be simultaneous along the whole line. We have other indications of the same kind from other sources.

If there is going to be an advance at all this Fall or Winter, it must be speedy. The time now is very short. The intense desire of the people, too, for movement has been felt at Washington; and it is seen that the trivial excuses with which they have been deceived cannot be effective much longer.

The enemy appear to be still in full strength at Winchester—probably over a hundred thousand strong. The rumors we have had for a long time of their retreat all lack confirmation. Gen. MCCLELLAN's force we believe to be stronger numerically than theirs, in good condition, and the men eager for action. He will, of course, move with great caution; and he is not the leader who is likely, under any pressure, to risk his army and the nation by indiscretion.

We could have wished that Gen. HALLECK had had a force on the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad and at Gordonsville sufficient to cut off the rebel retreat, so that the pending engagement might be the battle that would decide the fate of the Confederacy by crushing out its armed supporters. We are glad to learn that SIGEL, HEINTZELMAN and SICKLES, if not able to do this, are yet in position to perform effective work.

OUR MILITARY VISITORS IN THE CITY.—The large number of officers and soldiers who are now in and around this city are not wanted, we suppose, in the army of Gen. MCCLELLAN. If they were, so many of them would not be here on leaves of absence from that army. Let them, then, be all massed together and sent on other work. Let them be quickly conveyed from here to the James River, up that stream as far as possible, landed on its South bank, and then march into Richmond while the rebel army is far away from it and the city is guarded by only a few regiments. There are enough idle troops in and around New-York to do up this work in ten days.

Or, let them be sent down to reinforce our garrison at Newbern, and then let the whole body, say fifteen or twenty thousand strong, march upon Raleigh, and thus make a diversion in the rebel rear, which will quickly draw the army from Winchester, and produce results quite destructive to the rebels' Winter plans. There are enough well soldiers now on leave of absence in the Northern States, with the new recruits who are being retained here indefinitely, to take and hold Raleigh.

There are enough to take Savannah or Mobile, while a couple of thousand might be spared to seize and garrison the unoccupied strategic points in Florida, and thus possess that entire State.

There are enough troops in the City to reinforce Gen. BUTLER so that he can garrison Baton Rouge; and if they were on horseback, they might expel all the guerrillas from Louisiana, and bring that rich State under the flag of the Union.

There are enough to seize and hold Thoroughfare Gap and other points on the Manassas Gap Railroad, and make a rebel retreat from Winchester by that route impossible; or, there are enough to recapture Fredericksburgh, and menace Richmond from that direction; or to march into Southwestern Virginia and hold the Kanawha Valley against the invasion of FLOYD.

Or, if they might be sent out West, there are enough of them to open up the Mississippi River, to prevent BRAGG's march upon Nashville, to capture Little Rock and occupy the State of Arkansas, or to do a hundred other things that must inevitably be done before this war can be brought to an end.

These things are all vitally important. It is true there is still greater work to be done near Winchester, and as the signs are that it may be begun very speedily, we think our absentees are really more needed there. But, if Gen. MCCLELLAN does not want them, it would be better that they were assigned to some other duty, rather than that they should remain here. We are glad to see our soldiers at home on occasion, it is true; but there is hard and terrible work yet to be done in putting down the rebellion; and as they all enlisted for a short war, it is better to make it short, and then come home for the rest of life and recount by their firesides their tales of battle and of glory.

GEN. MCCLELLAN AND GOV. ANDREW.—Charges, malignant, persistent, and from high and low quarters, have been made against Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, to the effect, that at the Altoona meeting of Governors, he had taken a prominent part in attempting to degrade Gen. MCCLELLAN, and that he had made a motion to that effect in the Convention, which was to be pressed upon the President. Gov. ANDREW has at last written a specific reply and denial to this and other charges, and in reference to MCCLELLAN, states his action, or want of action, at Altoona, thus:

> "I did not, either formally or informally, directly or indirectly, at any time, *move or suggest* that the Governors should interfere with the position of Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN, or of any other officers of the army or navy. Nor do I believe that any such motion was proposed by any one else. *I heard none whatever concerning that or any other General.* But, if you ask how so great a blunder has been made, I can only reply that when people seek to make a point against their neighbors by a sort of eavesdropping, by attempting to penetrate the private conversations of gentlemen and to betray their confidential speech, great blundering, if not something worse, will always be close at hand. They will usually contrive to report just what they hoped to hear."

Charges of enmity and opposition to Gen. MCCLELLAN, of a precisely similar nature to those in question, and based upon the same grounds, are now being made against Gen. WADSWORTH, and reiterated with equal malignity and persistency. We do not suppose that Gen. WADSWORTH will think it necessary to make a specific denial of these charges, but they are as false in the one case as in the other.

Gov. ANDREW closes his letter with some moral reflections which, though trite enough, and somewhat highfalutin, it is well to bear in mind in these days of bitter contentions about Generals:

> "I cannot but regret the tendency to obtrude matters mainly personal upon the attention of the people. It is the great cause of democratic, constitutional representative Government which is now on trial, not the cause of any man on earth. We are contending for the very hopes of a future for a grand and wonderful people, over whose fall angels might pause to weep. The interests of no public man, civil or military, demand the thought of a loyal human being among us. And they weaken and belittle our moral position, while they tend to demoralize the public heart and mind, who attempt to hang the issues of National life on the sword of any leader. Wisdom will still live when all of this generation has gone under the dust; and the people, country, and humanity, will live when all who are now counted great, in peace or war, will have been forgotten and lost, even to history."

REMOVAL OF GEN. BUELL.—Gen. BUELL has been removed from the command of the forces in Kentucky, and Gen. ROSECRANS ordered to assume the position. This is the sequel of the late campaign in the West, around which so much interest has hung, North and South. It is not a little singular that the campaign for which Gen. BUELL receives the marked displeasure of his Government, excites likewise on the part of the rebels the utmost disgust for Gen. BRAGG. Neither General has done the work that was expected at his hands, and they will probably share the same fate.

Gen. BUELL has no reason to complain of the ill-luck that has befallen him. He had a rare opportunity to win laurels and the lasting gratitude of his country, in the Kentucky campaign. When he threw away his chance by leaving the rear of BRAGG and pushing into Louisville, he was given another opportunity to save himself. But this last has likewise been lost. BRAGG has escaped, bag and baggage, from Kentucky, and is ready to renew offensive operations in Tennessee. Gen. BUELL, in whose face these disheartening results have occurred, is justly held responsible, and removed.

There are many who still believe him a good soldier—who remember his valiant and successful battle on the second day at Shiloh, when he turned defeat into glorious victory, and saved GRANT's army from annihilation. These friends believe him now the victim of untoward circumstances, which sometimes will surround and trip the best of men. They look forward to a worthy future for him in the war; for he is a trained soldier, and knows how to take the reproof of his Government and to serve wherever he is placed.

As to his successor, General ROSECRANS, there is but one voice, and that is of hearty approval of his promotion. He has a record untarnished by defeat, and is hailed universally, as "the right man in the right place."

PROSPECTIVE RESULTS OF SECESSION.—The English Press, as a body, are extremely anxious to impress upon the world the truth that Mr. GLADSTONE's remarks about "Southern nationality" have no bearing upon the question of action by the British Government; but English politicians in the rural districts have not been so wisely thoughtful. In Surrey, for instance, Mr. ALCOCK and Mr. LOCKE KING, the former remarkable for nothing in particular, and the latter remarkable for bringing up in Parliament a yearly motion on the ballot, which is every year defeated, have just made little after-dinner speeches, not altogether unnoticeable as straws revealing the flow of opinions and of sentiment in England. Mr. ALCOCK elicited cheers from the bumpkins, his constituents, by asserting that "in England all sympathized with the people of the Southern States in their heroic struggle for liberty," while his colleague, Mr. KING, made an earthquake among the wine-glasses by saying that England had borne too much from the North, since, if she had gone to war on the *Trent* affair, she "would never have desisted until she had obtained that to which she had a right, Portland harbor and the State of Maine!"

From which we may infer, perhaps not unprofitably, that the desire of extended dominion, which is a "lust of conquest and of empire," when manifested by Americans, becomes a holy zeal for the extension of constitutional freedom when developed in the British breast.

It is very wicked and base in Mr. SEWARD to talk about [illegible] it is highly virtuous and philanthropic for Mr. LOCKE KING to publish England's claim upon the harbors of Maine!

Is it altogether unreasonable, in the face of such revelations as this, to assume that as soon as the "European Governments" [illegible] make up their minds that secession has really brought us to the point of death, they will proceed to deal with us as Russia proposed to deal with the invalid Turkey, and administer upon our effects?

THE REAL POSITION OF THE SEYMOURITES.—The Northern allies of the rebels are uttering a daily untruth in declaring that the President has issued a proclamation *emancipating the slaves of rebels*. He has done no such thing. He has called on them to refrain from their treason, and admonished them that unless they do so by the beginning of next year, he will then, as a military measure, assail their strongest entrenchment by freeing their slaves. The Seymour party, therefore, stand on this dilemma when they denounce the proclamation, that they thereby declare their preference that the Union shall be dissolved and the Government destroyed, sooner than the slaves of rebels shall be freed. This is a serfdom to Slavery exceeding that of the slaves to their masters.

FERNANDO WOOD DECLARES FOR JEFF. DAVIS.—FERNANDO WOOD ratified himself last night, in a speech, before the Seymourites of the Fifth Congressional District. We call attention to his remarks. They are very significant, and show how rapidly the front of treason is rearing itself in our City. The hope now is that others will follow FERNANDO WOOD's example, and that all who do really desire a "splendid tyrant," (JEFF. DAVIS,) instead of a Constitutional President, (Mr. LINCOLN,) will, like WOOD, have the boldness to say so. When the position of Mr. SEYMOUR and his friends is as sharply defined on all hands, as Mr. WOOD defines his, the labor of patriot speakers and journalists will be over.

MASS-MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.—To-night, at the Cooper Institute, the loyal Southerners who last evening delighted the good people of Brooklyn with their eloquence, and cheered them by their presence, will speak upon similar topics, and present, doubtless, similar views to those found in our report this morning. Let there be a great gathering.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 24.

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. BUELL.

The supersedure of Gen. BUELL again in his command—to which we alluded in yesterday's dispatch—gives a satisfaction here well nigh universal among loyal men, and is the initial of a series of similar reforms calculated to impart fresh activity and efficiency to our army operations.

ARMING THE BLACKS IN THE SOUTH.

We have reliable reports from the South that the rebels have commenced arming their negroes, and are using them to garrison fortifications.

PRIVATE LETTERS AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23, 1862.

It having recently been discovered that the practice of sending private letters to this Department for the purpose of being forwarded to the care of Ministers and Consuls of the United States abroad has been abused for disloyal purposes, notice is hereby given that no such letters will henceforward be transmitted. All letters to Ministers and Consuls which may hereafter be sent hither to be forwarded, must be left open for inspection by the Department.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

CAPTURES OF CONTRABAND GOODS ON THE POTOMAC.

Several valuable captures have been made within the last few days by one of the gunboats on the Lower Potomac. A large metallic life-boat, containing goods valued at $2,000, was captured on Tuesday by the steamer *Jacob Bell*, at the mouth of Jackson Creek, together with the owner, C. F. WARD, who is an old hand in the smuggling business. Another lot of goods was also captured on the Virginia shore, near the mouth of Herring Creek, by the crew of the gunboat *Teazer*. Crossing with contraband goods below Matthias Point, is carried on more extensively now than at any former period of the war. Several contrabands and refugees, and six prisoners, one of them a rebel Lieutenant, were brought here yesterday by the *Freeborn*. The prisoners were sent to the Old Capitol.

IMPORTANT TO HEIRS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

We learn from Second Auditor FRENCH that numerous cases occur in which the heirs of deceased soldiers are cruelly defrauded by parties acting as claim agents and collecting back pay and bounties. In some instances these claim-sharks exact from the widow or other heir half or even more of the amounts due, a proportion atrociously in excess of the value of the services rendered.

In view of these practices, it is better for claimants, as a general thing, to correspond directly with the Government. A circular has been prepared, containing all necessary information and forms; and all postages on communications in regard to these matters are paid by the Department. Any claimant, therefore, can send to the Second Auditor's office, without expense, and obtain such information as will enable him or her to prepare and transmit the necessary papers, and secure the payment direct of the amount due as soon as it can legally be made.

REBEL MERCHANTS BUYING GOODS IN BALTIMORE.

Several secession merchants from Fredericksburgh, Va., passed through here several days since, on their way to Baltimore, to lay in a supply of Fall and Winter dry goods, which they will attempt, no doubt, to smuggle across the river into Virginia at some favorable opportunity. We are informed that contraband goods in considerable quantities continue to find their way into Fredericksburgh from the Maryland shore. The goods are smuggled across the river in the night, and removed from the shore before daylight.

A MANUAL FOR HOSPITAL STEWARDS.

A manual for hospital stewards, ward masters and attendants, has been prepared by Dr. WOODWARD, in accordance with the regulations and customs of the army, and the authorization of Surgeon-General HAMMOND, and placed in the hands of every surgeon and hospital steward in the service. It is very full and minute in regulations, forms, instructions, recipes, prescriptions and general suggestions, and cannot fail greatly to promote the efficiency of the Medical Department and diminish the sufferings and fatality of invalid soldiers.

A REBEL DESERTER'S STORY.

A deserter from the rebel army at Winchester, who was brought into Gen. BANKS' headquarters, says the rebel army is suffering terribly on account of the scarcity of provisions, owing to the lack of means of transportation.

There are no old troops at Richmond—only conscripts. The rebel force in the fight at Blackwater was composed entirely of conscripts. There is a [illegible] force of these unfortunates at Gordonsville, who are being drilled and held as a reserve.

There are but few troops between Warrenton and Culpepper Court-house.

LATE ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 20th contains copious extracts from the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 17th inst. It admits that "Gen. Bragg has fallen back from his late position a distance of forty miles, for the purpose of securing subsistence. The combinations of the enemy, who had been strongly reinforced, doubtless rendered such a step absolutely necessary. *It is surmised, also, that Rosecrans had commenced a strategic movement to form a junction with Buell, and cut off our army entirely.*"

The Wilmington *Journal*, of last Monday, says that "the sudden change to cold on last Saturday night, had a deadly effect on 500 pending cases of yellow fever. * * Coffins are in great demand, and cannot be obtained as fast as the citizens die. The number of new cases on last Saturday was 53, and on last Sunday about 40. The paper making these announcements, suspends its issue in consequence of all its hands nearly having died or fled the infected city.

The Raleigh *Standard* notices the death of Gen. Geo. B. Anderson, C. S. A., from a wound received in the foot at the battle of Sharpsburgh, Maryland.

The Richmond *Enquirer* clamors for the most stringent measures to prevent the crime of desertion, otherwise called "straggling;" and boasts that the Kanawha salt mines are furnishing enough salt for the curing of all the pork now almost ready to be slaughtered. The price of salt at the mines is $1 per bushel, "Confederate money or the bank notes of any of the Southern States taken at par." The capacity of the furnaces now at work is stated to be about equal to 7,500 bushels per day.

The rebel loss in the three days' battle of Corinth is estimated by an army correspondent of the Atlanta *Confederacy* at 3,000, killed, wounded and missing. Our loss is put down by the same authority at hardly less than 2,000. The letter concludes thus: "*The future is dark in this part of the country. I fear other reverses are in store for us, including loss of much ground now held by us. The enemy can readily in a few days concentrate three to one against our forces.*"

The Richmond *Dispatch* has a remarkable editorial, noticing in terms of commendation John Van Buren's speech, but dissenting from his declaration that Richmond must be captured as a preliminary to "peace negotiations" for an amicable separation. The *Dispatch* wants "peace," but thinks it should be made without the further humiliation to the pride of the Southern people involved in the capture of their capital.

REVENUE STAMPS READY FOR DELIVERY.

As an erroneous list of Revenue Stamps ready for delivery has been published in the Washington papers, we give a correct statement of those now prepared, as follows:

1, 2, 3 and 4 cents, proprietary.
1 and 2 cents, playing cards.
2 cents, certificate of deposit.
1 cent, telegraph.
2 cents, express.
3, 5 and 10 cents, foreign exchange.
5, 10 and 20 cents, in land exchange.
5 cents, agreement.
10 cents, contract.
10 cents, certificate.
25 cents, fire insurance.
2 cents, bank check.
25 cents, protest.
50 cents, original process.
25 cents, power of attorney.
50 cents, conveyances.

REGULATING THE SALE OF POWDER.

Dealers in powder in the lower counties of Maryland are allowed to have, by order of the Provost-Marshals of those counties, but one keg of powder in their establishment at one time. This restriction is in consequence of the extensive smuggling trade carried on by Maryland Secessionists with their friends in Virginia.

SPLENETIC.

One of your cotemporaries, to-day, in a slightly splenetic dispatch from here, comments vaguely upon one of our recent paragraphs in relation to the great French expedition, and declares that "the author overdid his work." Our critic is certainly always safe from a like charge.

THE MILITARY COMMISSION.

The evidence taken by Gen. Hunter's Military Commission, is believed to exonerate Gen. Julius White from censure in waiving his rank at Harper's Ferry in favor of Col. Miles.

EXCHANGED SOLDIERS.

Two hundred and fifty exchanged Union soldiers, belonging principally to Ohio and Indiana regiments, arrived this evening, from Columbus, O., and will be sent to the parole camp, near Alexandria, Va. Considerable insubordination is said to exist among them.

A REVIEW.

Gen. Abercrombie's Division will be reviewed by Gen. Banks on Monday.

SOLDIERS IN WASHINGTON.

The number of sick, wounded, convalescent and paroled soldiers in and about Washington is 34,449.

DISCHARGED.

G. W. Wilson, the secesh Maryland editor, arrested a few days since for a treasonable publication, has been discharged from custody.

CONSUL AT TOBASCO.

J. H. Mansfield, of Wisconsin, late United States Consul at Bogota, has been appointed Consul at Tobasco, Mexico, and will sail about Nov. 10.

CONTRABANDS.

A steamer, arriving to-day from Fortress Monroe, brought over three hundred contrabands, of whom about two hundred were males, and were provided with employment in less than an hour.

Twelve wagon loads of contrabands, principally from Sigel's camp, passed up to the contraband quarters to-day.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Yesterday morning, one of the guards at the Old Capitol Prison, named Hiram Waddle, belonging to the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania (Bucktail) Regiment, was shot through the head by the accidental discharge of his musket. Death ensued instantly. He was a native of Philadelphia.

APPEAL IN THE BARNEY DIVORCE CASE.

An appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States has been taken by Dr. Lindsley, the guardian of the Barney children, against the recent decision of the Circuit Court reversing that of the Orphans' Court.

FORGED PAPERS.

A soldier belonging to the Sixty-fifth New-York Regiment was arrested to-day, after a brisk chase, for attempting to draw pay on forged papers. He had been successful in two previous attempts.

COX'S SEAT CONTESTED.

The seat of S. S. Cox, reported elected to Congress from Ohio, will be contested by Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, on account of frauds perpetrated in Columbus.

EX-GOV. RANDALL.

Ex-Gov. Randall, of Wisconsin, has returned to his home, on private business, preparatory to entering upon the discharge of his duties as First Assistant Postmaster-General, which he is expected to do in about three weeks.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 24.

GEN. BUELL SUPERSEDED BY GEN. ROSECRANS.

Gen. Buell has been relieved from the command of the Union army in Kentucky, and Gen. Rosecrans ordered to the position.

THE COSTA RICA COMMISSION.

The Costa Rica Commission will close its business on the 8th of November. Hon. S. S. Cox, of Ohio, and James M. Carlisle, Esq., the latter for Costa Rica, argued several cases yesterday. Hon. Caleb Cushing is here as counsel before the Commission, in a case involving about $500,000 in money loaned to that Republic.

CONTRABANDS FROM SUFFOLK.

A steamer arrived, to-day, bringing 360 contrabands from Suffolk, having at different times made their way within our lines. Two hundred of them are men. They were immediately sent to the contraband camp.

COMMISSIONER BOUTWELL.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, left Washington to-day on a visit to the North. During his absence the duties of that office will be performed by Chief Clerk Chas. F. Estee, Esq.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. Marchand, Lieut.-Com. Potter and Lieut. McCarty, have been ordered to the screw sloop-of-war *Lackawanna*.

Lieut.-Com. R. F. Bradford and Lieut. McNair, have been ordered to the *Juniata*.

Paymaster E. Putnam has been ordered to the *Nahant*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Daniel Leach, Jr., has been ordered to the *Patapsco*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster Charles Stuart has been ordered to report to Rear-Admiral Paulding, at New-York, for passage in the first public steamer bound to the Western Gulf Squadron, for duty on board the *J. C. Kuhn*.

Acting Assistant Paymaster S. T. Brown has been ordered to the iron-clad *Montauk*.

RELIEVED.

On account of sickness, Col. J. P. Twiner, Commissary General, has been relieved from duty as a member of the Court-martial now in session at St. Louis for the trial of Maj. Justus McKinstry, Quartermaster U. S. Army.

ORDERED TO HIS REGIMENT.

Col. W. E. Woodruff, whose nomination as Brigadier-General was not confirmed by the Senate, has been ordered to join his regiment, the Twelfth Kentucky.

A Surgeon-Artist Chosen for the Army.

Surgeon-Artist Palmer, of Philadelphia, has been chosen by the Board of Surgeons, appointed by the Surgeon-General, to decide on the best patent arm and leg to be procured by Government for the United States troops. The Surgeon-General has approved the recommendation.

Surgeon Johnson, of the navy, waited upon the Surgeon-Artist yesterday, by direction of the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and placed the mutilated inmates of the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia under treatment by the inventor of the "Palmer Limbs."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—We call attention to the advertisement in another column, stating that in to-day's *Courier* will be published the first of a series of articles on Plymouth Church, (Henry Ward Beecher, Pastor.) The history will present, from a reliable source, facts hitherto unpublished, and be an authentic and readable portrait of that very remarkable organization.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER PENNSYLVANIA, OF BOSTON.—Capt. West reports: Sailed from Cambridge, Md., 6th inst., with a cargo of oak timber for New-York. Sailed from Hampton Roads 16th. On 22d the Highlands, bearing W. by N. 16 miles, it blowing a gale from W. N. W. with a bad, irregular sea. While in the act of wearing to S. W. was boarded by a heavy sea, which shifted the deck load, opening the port water-way seam fore-and-aft, and on coming to the wind on the port tack, the deck-load again shifted to the leeward, opening the starboard water-way seam in the same manner. On sounding the pumps, found four feet water in her, and rapidly gaining. Saw at once the vessel must soon go down, and there being a ship astern, set signal of distress, and, when she hove too under our lee, went on board of her in our boat, taking only what we stood in. In fifteen minutes after leaving, she capsized and sunk.

YALE COLLEGE.—Matthew G. Wing, of Albany, N. Y., who recently died in Santa Fé, Mexico, bequeathed $1,000 to the Society of "The Scroll and Key" of Yale College, to aid them in erecting an elegant Society edifice.

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Treatment of Consumption.

LETTER NO. XXII.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: As I explained in my last letter, *oxygen* or "*vital air*" is our sheet anchor in the treatment of Consumption. In every case the blood is *carbonaceous* in this disease, and can only be restored to purity by this agent. If there be any other element in nature which possesses the power of removing carbon from the blood, it is as yet among the hidden mysteries, and we have no right to assume its existence. We *know* that the God of Nature gave us oxygen as the *food of the lungs*, and we do *not* know that he gave us anything else which can be employed as a substitute for it. The *air* we breathe is composed of oxygen and nitrogen in the proportions of 21 parts of the former to 79 of the latter. When the lungs are of average *size* and the air-tubes free from *obstruction*, we obtain by ordinary respiration sufficient oxygen from the air to keep the blood pure. But this is not the case when the air-tubes are *obstructed* by viscid mucus, or *diminished in size* by thickening of the mucus membrane which lines them, for the quantity of oxygen taken into the lungs at each breath is then greatly *diminished*, while the quantity of *carbon* to be removed remains the same. And since we get no more oxygen from the greater volume of air respired in health than is sufficient to maintain the purity of the blood, it follows that we must always get less than sufficient from the smaller volume respired when the lungs are diseased. This is a truth which cannot be denied. To deny it would be to assert that obstructed tubes and cells will receive as much air as the same tubes and cells when free from obstruction, which is an impossible absurdity. How, then, is it possible for the purity of the blood to be restored in consumption if the physician does not come to the relief of nature, and, by increasing the quantity of oxygen in a given volume of air, make the purifying power of the smaller volume inhaled in disease equal to the greater volume inhaled in health? Nature herself points out the want of oxygen, and makes an effort to supply it by increasing the number of respirations per minute. This is the reason why consumptives breathe quicker than persons in health. In health we take about 16 respirations in a minute, whereas in consumption the number increases with the progress of the disease to 20, 25, 30, and so on, until at length the patient dies, actually gasping for air—taking from *forty* to *fifty* breaths in a minute.

Now, can medicine justly claim to be a *science*, or even an *art* worthy the respect of mankind, so long as its practitioners continue to contemplate these sufferings of the poor invalid—these urgent demands for vital air—these obvious signs of want by struggling nature, and yet are compelled to confess themselves unable either to supply that element which nature craves, or to remove from the lungs the local obstructions by which the want was first created? God forbid that I should raise the hopes of the invalid only to disappoint his expectations. There is a point from which even *food* will not save us from *starvation*, and there is also a point beyond which we cannot bring back the consumptive to health, even though we supply the very element for the want of which he is dying, for to accomplish cure there must be still remaining in the system sufficient *vitality* to make use of that which is given. But though we may not hope to save *all*, we can, by judiciously acting upon the blood and the lungs, do that which no means hitherto employed by physicians have accomplished—rescue the *majority* from their impending fate.

Oxygen is *nature's* remedy, not the physician's. It is the province of the physician to *aid* nature, not to direct her—to remove hindrances out of her way, not to prescribe *new ways* for her to follow. Food is not more necessary to the stomach than oxygen to the lungs. In diseases of the stomach it is often the case that the usual quantity of food cannot be retained. How does the intelligent physician meet this difficulty? He gives highly concentrated food, that the greatest possible nutrition may be derived from the smallest possible bulk. The same principle applies to the lungs. In consumption, the patient cannot inhale the usual quantity of air; hence the physician must increase its richness by the addition of oxygen, that the smaller volume may do the work of the greater.

The strength of its administration varies with the objects to be fulfilled. Where the lungs are greatly obstructed, and, as a consequence, the blood very impure, the proportion must be greater than in milder cases. These are matters personal to the physician, and must be regulated by his judgment in each case. No rule can be laid down which shall be generally applicable to consumptive cases.

But, it will be asked, do you give nothing except decarbonizing inhalations in consumption? Yes, I do a great deal more, and I will in my next letter tell you *what* and *why* and *how* I do it.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
No. 832 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1862.

Note.—Dr. R. Hunter, in association with his brother, Dr. James Hunter, devotes his exclusive attention to the treatment of bronchial and pulmonary diseases. They can be consulted personally or by letter at No. 832 Broadway, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. daily.

[Advertisement.]

It is singular what an effect the change of a fashion in dress has on the appearance of a people. For the past month we have been noticing the changed looks of most of our friends, but only discovered the other day that it was owing to the fact that they were wearing Knox's Fall style of Hats. The change is, however, decidedly for the better. Those who may think different, will be convinced of the truth of our assertion by trying one of Knox's beautiful chapeaux, at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Family Holiday at Barnum's Museum. Two splendid performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock P.M. Boucicault's great drama, "Pauvrette, or Under the Snow," which has been attracting so much attention there, will be performed at each.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Martin Luther once thought he saw the devil in his chamber, and threw an inkstand at his head Had they had in those days AYER'S PILLS to exorcise all the devils that come from a disordered stomach, his laughable fright would not have become a matter of history.

Genin's Ristora Hat, for Misses.
Genin's Irvita Hat, for Misses.
Genin's Ristora Riding Hats.
Genin's Maugretta Hats, for Misses.
Genin's five new styles Infants' Hats.
Genin's ten new styles for Boys.
Genin's five new styles for Youths.
Genin's Dress Silk Hat for Gentlemen.
Paris, London and New-York Fall Styles, now ready, at No. 513 Broadway.

Goitre, Scrofulous Diseases, &c., are Successfully treated with new remedies, by Dr. WOLF, No. 832 Broadway. Call or send for his Essay, post free, by mail. Hours, 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. Dr. WOLF may be consulted personally or by letter.

Gentlemen's Dress Hats, at No. 381 Canal-st. Felt Hats in great variety of colors and styles. Caps of every description. No advance in prices.
JOHNSON, No. 381 Canal-st.,
opposite West Broadway.

Still Cheap, and as Excellent as Ever.—Ladies, CANTRELL is selling very superior Balmorals, the most comfortable gaiters worn. Gold and stocks are ascending, still you can buy all descriptions of feet-covering at CANTRELL'S, 813 Broadway, as cheap as ever.

"A Cold in the Head," Who has It?
The universally acknowledged remedy is
DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.
Sold by all first-class druggists.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Hernia or Rupture.—White's Patent Lever Truss cures this disease permanently. Is light, clean and easy—differs in principle from all others. Pamphlets free. GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.: also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Gas, Gas.—Gas Fixtures of every description will be found at the great manfacturing dépôt, No. 579 Broadway. Wholesale dealers particularly invited to call and examine stock.
WARNER, PECK & CO.

MARRIED.

CONDICT—CURRY.—At Philadelphia, by Rev. Mr. Cooper, W. Woodhull Condict to Fanny K., only daughter of P. B. Curry.

KNIGHT—CLARKE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Oct. 23, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, D. D., Philip M. Knight to Hannah J., daughter of Mr. Levi G. Clarke.

MERRITT—MABBETT.—On Thursday, Oct. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, Mabbettsville, Dutchess Co., by Judge Emott, W. Howard Merritt, of Harts Village, to Miss Cora Mabbett, of the former place.

QUIN—PIERCE.—At Springfield, Mass., on the 23d inst., at Christ Church, by Rev. Geo. H. McKnight, J. Scrugham Quin, of this City, to J. Elizabeth Pierce, of Springfield.

SACKETT—WILSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 23, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Charles E Sackett to Caroline B. Wilson.

SAMMIS—BURLEW.—On Friday afternoon, Oct. 24, by Rev. Mr. Tompkins, Mr. Eugene Sammis to Miss Georgianna Burlew, all of Brooklyn, E. D.

STURGES—DELAFIELD.—On the 16th inst., at Duncan's Falls, Ohio, by Rev. Dr. Kingsbury, George Sturges, of Chicago, Ill., to Mary, daughter of John Delafield, of Memphis, Tenn.

TOWNSEND—BUCKELEW.—On Wednesday, Oct. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev W. M. Wells, Mr. George H. Townsend, of New-Haven, Conn., to Miss Mary G. Buckelew, of Jamesburgh, N. J.

TRACY—WILKINS.—At Detroit, Mich., on the 22d inst., by Rev. Mr. W. N. Lyster, George Douglas Tracy, of New-York, to Maria D., daughter of Hon. Ross Wilkins.

DIED

CUMMING.—At sea, Oct. 4, on board U. S. gunboat *Conemaugh*, Edmund Back Cumming, Captain's Clerk, aged 19 years, son of the late Hon. Thos. W. Cumming, of Brooklyn.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 23, Charles H., son of the late Daniel Davis, aged 21 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 10 Barrow-st., on Sunday afternoon, 26th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

DOOLITTLE.—On Friday, Oct 24, Adrastus Doolittle, M. D., aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 1½ o'clock Sunday afternoon, from No. 172 Thompson-st. His remains will be taken on Monday, at 8 o'clock A. M., to Northport, L. I., for interment.

ELY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct 23, William Robbins, eldest son of Joseph N. and Hannah M. R. Ely, aged 17 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 106 Henry-st., on Sunday, 26th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HALL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 23, William Hall, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence in Bedford-av., between Lafayette-av. and Van Buren-st., on Saturday, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HUTCHISON.—On Friday morning, 24th inst., James Hutchison, in the 42d year of his age.

His friends are invited to his late residence, No. 242 9th-st., when his remains will be taken to Montreal for interment.

☞ Montreal and Aberdeen (Scotland) papers please copy.

MORROW.—On Thursday, the 23d inst., Elizabeth, wife of John J. Morrow.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Walter M. and David Shaw, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 282 West 44th-st., on Saturday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

OGDEN.—At Pelham, Westchester Co., on Thursday, 23d inst., Samuel Cornell Ogden, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Church, this City, on Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PLUMLEY.—On Friday morning, Oct. 24, Mrs. H. K. H. Plumley, wife of A. R. Plumley.

Notice of funeral on Monday.

SCHMIDT.—On Friday, Oct. 24, Margaretta Schmidt, relict of the late J. H. Schmidt, aged 77 years.

Funeral at 11 o'clock A. M. on Sunday, Oct. 26, from corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st., without further invitation.

VALENTINE.—On Friday, 24th inst., Hannah Valentine, widow of Abraham Valentine, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in the town of Yonkers, on Monday, 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Williams' Bridge, to meet the 11:15 train from New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 505—Oct. 24, 1862.
78, 14, 59, 70, 29, 52, 31, 12, 11, 15, 28, 62, 25.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 503.—Oct. 24, 1862.
39, 1, 51, 36, 19, 21, 69, 8, 49, 32, 58, 57.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 453.—Oct. 24, 1862.
54, 74, 15, 56, 61, 18, 33, 47, 71, 76, 62, 58, 43.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 364.—Oct. 24, 1862.
73, 30, 14, 34, 27, 32, 19, 11, 58, 42, 72, 28.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries, by I. A. DUNN, No. 140 Broadway. Letter communications confidential.

"A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is His delight."

J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES,

Warranted accurate and durable; a full supply, adapted to every branch of business, constantly in store, at wholesale and retail, by
R. BROWN, Manufacturer,
No. 3 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

BOSTON TOILET PERFECTIONS.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid.......Restores and Dresses Hair.
Bogle's Electric Hair Dye..............Best in the World.
Bogle's Balm of Cytheria........Cures Tan and Freckles.
Surpassing all others.....Try! Be convinced. Proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. For sale by F. C. Wells & Co., Rushton, Hegeman & Co., and all others.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS THREE-YEAR Regiment, two Captains and three Lieutenants, to complete the organization. No person need apply who is not perfectly competent, and must have men or means to procure them. Address immediately, with full particulars, and where an interview may be had, COLONEL, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
HENRY WARD BEECHER, PASTOR.
SEE THIS WEEK'S
SATURDAY EVENING COURIER
FOR
A HISTORY OF
PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
BY
HOWARD, OF THE TIMES.
Published at No. 9 Spruce-st.

ROGERS & RAYMOND'S MILITARY CLOTHING.

Take notice that military uniforms required by officers on the

SPUR OF THE MOMENT,

Can be procured ready-made, for any rank, and at a great reduction on the usual prices at our establishments, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st., and No. 214 Broadway.
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

PYLE'S O. K. SOAP
IN THE FIELD.
STONEWALL JACKSON NABS IT, AND SIGHS FOR MORE.

NORTH SIDE OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR HARPER'S FERRY.

Mr. James Pyle:

SIR: Among the stores recently captured from your Yankee brethren there was a box of your O. K. Soap, which served a good purpose in our camp. Complimentary to the merit of the article, I will here remark that if you are as much of an Abolitionist as your soap, I should not expect much quarter at your hands, for not only does it annihilate all kinds of dirt and filth, (of which there is not a little down here,) but even the fleas and blue-backs skedaddle at the sight of it. Our cavalry men have also discovered that it is an effectual remedy for the scratches.

Distasteful, however, as our cause may be to you, I nevertheless beg in humanity's name that if ever this reaches you, you will continue to send a few boxes occasionally to the Old Dominion, or leave them at some specified point this side of the Delaware, from which I will give them a safe and speedy escort. I am, with distinction, yours in haste,
STONEWALL.

P. S.—Since writing the above, it has become expedient for me to retire to the other side of the Potomac, therefore you will please consider the position, and send a good pile of the O. K. to Chambersburgh, or to some division in McClellan's army, Hooker's excepted, and I will endeavor to steal a march upon it. Yours, etc.
STONEWALL.

Every one who tries PYLE'S O. K. Soap likes it. The Agricultural Societies of New-York, New-Jersey, and Queens County, L. I., at their recent exhibitions, awarded the highest Premium, Silver Medal. Grocers generally sell it.
JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer,
No. 350 Washington-st.
Corner Franklin.

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
PER SHIPS "VICTORINE," "GERMANIA," AND "GRAND TURK."

We are now receiving from France, out of the above ships, some very desirable

FRENCH CHINA AND FANCY GOODS,

which we are enabled to offer much below market prices.

White French China Dinner Setts,	185 pieces		$35 00
White French China Tea Sets,	14	do.	4 00
White Stone China Toilet Sets,	5	do.	1 25
Cut Glass Goblets, per doz.			1 75

Vases, 50 cents per pair, and upwards.

Also Decorated Dinner Sets, French Clocks and Bronzes, Parian Statuary, &c., at low rates.
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HARPER & BROTHERS,
FRANKLIN-SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.
LIFE OF REV. DR. MURRAY, (KIRWAN.)
Memoirs of Rev. Nicholas Murray, D.D., (Kirwan.) By Samuel Irenæus Prime, author of "Travels in Europe and the East," etc., etc. With Steel Portrait. 12mo., Cloth, $1.

The rich materials furnished in the manuscripts of Dr. Murray, and in the reminiscences by his friends, have made a memorial of rare interest and value. The strange and romantic incidents in the childhood and youth of the subject of these memoirs, his rapid mental and moral development, his brilliant career and well-earned fame, and, above all, his vast usefulness as a pastor, preacher and author, make him an illustrious example worthy of record for the encouragement of the young, and the edification of the Church.

II.
A SERIES OF SCHOOL AND FAMILY CHARTS: Twenty-two in Number; designed for a course of Elementary Instruction in Schools and Families. By Marcius Willson and N. A. Calkins.

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III.
A MANUAL OF INSTRUCTION IN OBJECT LESSONS, adapted to the use of the School and Family Charts, and other Aids in Teaching. By Marcius Willson. Price $1.

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IV.
ILLUSTRATED HISTORY OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD; together with a Traveler's Guide and Business Man's Hand-book for the Panama Railroad, and its connections with Europe, the United States, the North and South Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, China, Australia, and Japan, by Sail and Steam. By F. N. Otis. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. 12mo., Cloth, $1.

This is a full and trustworthy history of the Panama Railroad, from the inception of the original contract to the present day, with a full account of its present condition and business regulations. All necessary information is given for the shipper and the traveler concerning the various lines of steam and sail communication connecting with the road. A brief account is also given of the present condition, commercial and other resources of the countries bordering the Pacific Coast, and doing business with the United States and Europe over the Panama Railroad, with information in regard to the expenses connected with commercial transactions in those countries. In the preparation of the work the strictest accuracy has been the first consideration.

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have just published:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR NOVEMBER. 8vo., 25 cents.

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SATURDAY, OCT. 25.
MESSRS. SHELDON & COMPANY,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY.

I.
MIRIAM.
A new Novel. By Marion Harland,
Author of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Nemesis," &c.
One vol. 12mo. 559 pages. Price $1 25.

From the great popularity of her previous works, the publishers anticipate for this a very large sale. The story is laid in Kentucky, and the book is dedicated to that staunch patriot and friend of the Union, Geo. D. Prentice, Esq., Editor of the Louisville *Journal*.

"A new novel from the same pen that wrote 'Alone,' has certainly claims to be read that will be generally respected. She has struck upon the right path to literary success. She writes with a purpose. Her books have a meaning, and hence they make an impression."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

"Her first book, 'Alone,' met with a very extensive sale, passing through edition after edition, and being successfully translated into the French and German languages. She belongs to the new school of novelists—taking her characters from common life, from among the workers of the world; and carrying them through trials no more unheard of than those that occur in hundreds of lives every day."—*Hartford Palladium.*

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POLITICAL.

UNION WAR MEETING,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF CITIZENS FROM THE SLAVE STATES.

The Union-loving citizens of the City of New-York, irrespective of party, are invited to meet with the undersigned citizens of States now in insurrection against the Federal Government, at

THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1862,
For the purpose of giving an
EMPHATIC INDORSEMENT

To the efforts now being made by the constituted authorities of the land to crush this cruel and proscriptive rebellion.

Col. Andrew Jackson Hamilton, of Texas.
Hon. Philip Fraser, of Florida.
Thomas J. Boynton, of Key West, Florida.
Rev. A. Bosserman, of Virginia.
Hon. L. D. Stickney, of Florida.
Calvin L. Robinson, Esq., of Florida,
Will certainly address the meeting.
John G. Winter, Esq., of Georgia.
Rev. Mr. Carter, of Tennessee, and
Gen. Prentiss, of Illinois,
Are expected to be present and address the meeting.
Philip Fraser, of Florida.
J. C. Clapp, of Florida.
John S. Sammis, of Florida.
Calvin L. Robinson, of Florida.
William Alsop, of Florida.
L. D. Stickney, of Florida.
Pasan Moody, of Florida.
E. F. Parker, of Florida.
Joseph Remington, of Florida.
J. S. Drigly, of Florida.
C. H. Blood, of Florida.
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J. L. Hathaway, of North Carolina.
W. A. Gwyer, of North Carolina.
W. K. Jones, of North Carolina.
J. C. Winslow, of North Carolina.
John Dibble, of North Carolina.
John G. Winter, of Georgia.
James Mattier, of Georgia.
J. N. Bird, of South Carolina.
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And one hundred others.

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ELLIOT C. COWDIN,
Nominated unanimously by the Republican and Union Convention of the Eighth Congressional District, comprising the XVIIIth, XXth and XXIst Wards, held Oct. 14, 1862.
JAMES OWENS, Chairman.
John Waite, Secretary.

UNION AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

For Surrogate,
GABRIEL VAN COTT.

MILITARY.

MILITARY NOTICE RELATIVE TO THE DRAFT.

Persons who claim that they are for any reason exempt from Military duty, and therefore *not liable to draft*, are hereby notified to attend before the Commissioners appointed to hear and determine such claims, at the *Police Station-houses* of the Wards in which they reside.

The Commissioners will commence their session on Monday, Oct. 20, and will sit for ten days. The hours will be from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M.

Exemption Certificates heretofore filed in the office of the County Clerk are of no avail.

A Surgeon will be in attendance to examine claimants of exemption on account of physical disability.

The following is a list of the Station-houses of the several Wards in which the Commissioners will sit:

First Ward	No. 29 Broad-st.
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Third Ward	No. 79 Warren-st.
Fourth Ward	No. 9 Oak-st.
Fifth Ward	No. 49 Leonard-st.
Sixth Ward	No. 9 Franklin-st.
Seventh Ward	Foot of Governeur.
Eighth Ward	Prince, corner Wooster
Ninth Ward	No. 94 Charles-st.
Tenth Ward	Essex, corner Ludlow
Eleventh Ward	No. 4 Union Market, No. 429 Houston-st.
Twelfth Ward	126th-st., Bloomingdale Road
Thirteenth Ward	Attorney, corner Delancey
Fourteenth Ward	No. 53 Spring-st.
Fifteenth Ward	No. 220 Mercer-st.
Sixteenth Ward	No. 156 West 20th-st.
Seventeenth Ward	5th-st. and 1st-av.
Eighteenth Ward	East 22d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
Nineteenth Ward	East 59th-st., near 3d-av.
Twentieth Ward	No. 212 West 35th-st.
Twenty-first Ward	No. 120 East 35th-st.
Twenty-second Ward	47th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

Claims of exemption will be received only in the Wards in which the persons making the same reside.

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Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1862.

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Our Headquarters, No. 820 Broadway, will be open this week from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Call and see us before you enlist.
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, *via* Southampton and Bremen, per steamer "HANSA," will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 25th day of Oct., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the uptown Stations as follows, viz: Stations A and B 9:45 A. M.; Stations C and D 9:30 A. M.; Station E 9:05 A. M.; Stations F and G 9 o'clock A. M. The mails for Ireland, *via* Queenstown, per steamer "CITY OF NEW-YORK," will close at this office the same date at 8 o'clock A. M., and at the uptown Stations FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 24th, at 9 o'clock P. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

TRY IT! RHEUMATISM, COLIC, croup, sore throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed by S. I. TOBIAS. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

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FINE GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, FOR LADIES.—Some as low as thirty dollars each. Warranted correct time-keepers. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD next SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William-sts., to aid in giving religious reading to the army and navy by the Board of Publication. A collection will be taken. Able addresses will be delivered by men from the army and navy, statements by the agent of the Board, and closing address by Rev. Mr. DURYEE, one of the Collegiate pastors. It will be a meeting of great interest. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend.

THE NINETY-FOURTH ANNIVERSARY of the John-st. M. E. Church will be held on SUNDAY, Oct. 26. The service as follows: A Love Feast at 9 o'clock A. M. A sermon at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. MILBURN. At 2 P. M. a Reunion of former pastors and old members. Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD will preside. At 6 o'clock a general prayer-meeting, led by LEWIS B. LODER, Esq. At 7½ o'clock a sermon by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, by special request will repeat, on SUNDAY, 10½ o'clock A. M. a Sermon of his given some months since, entitled, "*The Mirror of the Soul.*" At 3 o'clock P. M. he will preach in Wesley Chapel (Methodist Church) corner of Devoe-st. and Graham-av. Subject: "*The Triumph of Truth.*" In the evening, in his own Church, he will commence a series of lectures on the Problems of Good and Evil. Subject of first lecture: "*The Poor.*"

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, (City Assembly Rooms, Broadway.) Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. M. REMINGTON. Evening—*No Rest for the Wicked*, by Rev. CHARLES C. GOSS. Children's meeting and public class at 2 o'clock. Evening singing by Mr. HORACE WATERS and his Sunday-school vocalists. Rehearsal SATURDAY EVENING, same place, at 8 o'clock. Singers, juvenile and adult, invited.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, WILL preach in the Calvary Baptist Church (Rev. Dr. GILLETT's) in 23d-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING 26th inst. at 7½ o'clock a sermon before the "New-York Young Men's Christian Association." Subject: "*A Christian View of the War.*" All are invited. Rev. Dr. GILLETT will preach the following SUNDAY EVENING at Macdougal-st., Church, Rev. Dr. DUNBAR's.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH—FIFTY-THIRD-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. The Third Anniversary of the opening of this Church will be held on SUNDAY, Oct. 26. Preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. H. B. RIDGWAY, of St. Paul's M. E. Church; and at 7 P. M., by Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, of Central M. E. Church. The public is cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, WEST EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M., the afternoon being for deaf mutes. In the evening Rev. F. C. EWER will repeat, by request, the sermon on *War in its Reconcilement with the Spirit of Christianity*, delivered on Sunday evening, Oct. 12.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Also, at Continental Hall, Williamsburgh, two doors from South 9th-st., in 4th, at 7½ in the EVENING. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the Sabbath Schools connected with the Sixteenth Baptist Church, (in 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from ANDREW A. SMITH, Esq., of Brooklyn, and IRA GRASE, Esq., of this City.

P. CANNON WILL DELIVER A LECTURE in the Mission Church, 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avenues, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on the *First Resurrection*, (Rev. xxv.) A large oil painting, 20x8 feet, of the Millenium and Executive Judgment, will be used on the occasion. Seats free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY— No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services, with short addresses, and children's music every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel. Strangers and others cordially invited. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points.

REV. D. X. JUNKIN, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Canal-st. Presbyterian Church, (entrance in Greene-st.,) on SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject for the Morning Discourse—*The Dissolution of the American Union a Crime against God, Liberty and Humanity.* Seats free.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH, AS usual, in the new Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Will the Sin and Misery of the Wicked ever Terminate?* Seats cheerfully provided for all strangers.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor.—Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other church, will find a welcome here.

FIRST FREE-WILL BABTIST CHURCH —28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. L. PHILLIPS. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR —50th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Services on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½. Sunday school at 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. WM. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach in the morning and evening.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. E. THOMSON, D.D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. J. B. MERWIN, the Pastor, in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. Seats free. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH in the Church of the Restoration, (First Universalist,) corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The public are cordially invited to attend.

THE WORLD ON FIRE.—THE PASTOR OF the Second Advent Church will unfold the great truths of prophecy with reference to the impending conflagration of the nations, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner of Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. BEACH, Rector of St. Peter's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON IS expected to preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; also in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

"THEY CAST FOUR ANCHORS OUT OF THE STERN, AND WISHED FOR THE DAY."—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT will preach from the above text on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACH-ing by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER MORNING and EVENING. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *The Measure of Emancipation that will Please God and Save the Country.*

FOURTH-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. PARKER will preach in this Church, on SUNDAY next, 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, (CORNER of Laight and Varick sts.,) Rev. JOSEPH KALLOCH, of Rockland, Me., will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. I. S. KALLOCH, the pastor, will preach in the EVENING.

SPIRITUALISM.—MRS. AMANDA M. SPENCE will lecture on SUNDAY, the 26th, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the hall on the southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st. Entrance on Broadway. A fee of 10 cents will be taken at the door to defray expenses.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH MISSION —Union Hall, corner of Av. C and 4th-st.—Preaching by Rev. FRANK S. DEHAAS on SUNDAY, 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—Rev. ROBERT S. HOWLAND will preach in the chapel, on SABBATH AFTERNOON, 26th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Seats free. The public invited.

REV. G. W. COAN, RETURNED MISSIONARY from Persia, will preach in the Gates-av. M. E. Church, near Nostrand-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

MERCER-ST. PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—50x100 feet in Mercer, near Spring-st.—for sale or to lease, for from 5 to 20 years. Address Box No. 861 New-York Post-office.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH—SIX-teenth-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SUNDAY at 4 P. M., specially addressed to those who believe in the coming and kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

OLD FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH—IN the Hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH. —Rev. ASHER MOORE preaches TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Subject for the evening—*Adam the Son of God.*

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Rev. SAMUEL H. COX, D. D., is expected to preach on SUNDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

REV. THOMAS L. HARRIS WILL PREACH in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY at 10½ A M. and 7½ P. M.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROOKLYN, corner of Clinton-st. and 1st-place. Rev. ROSWELL D. HITCHCOCK, D.D., is expected to officiate on SUNDAY.

PASSAIC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SO-CIETY.—Opening Exhibition, Oct. 28, 29, and 30, 1862, on their Fair Grounds at Paterson, N. J. A first-class full mile track, fifty feet wide. Exhibitors of horses, cattle, &c., &c., from other counties and States are invited to compete. Besides the regular premiums for show and speed, *two special premiums for speed* will be given each day, from $25 to $150. For particulars, see large bills, or apply to the Secretary, R. B. CHISWELL, No. 11 Main-st., Paterson, N. J.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORST-ED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL

HOPS.—600 BALES CHOICE QUALITY, GROWTH 1862. For sale, in lots to suit, by WALTERS & HICKS, No 11 Water-st.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
REFERENCES: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11TH-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charaud; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL.
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
REV. DR. SHEARS, RECTOR.
This school, for boarding pupils only, affords rare inducements to parents seeking a first-class institution at low rates. Military drills are on the school campus. Gold's steam heater warms the establishment. Session begins Nov. 4.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

GREENWICH SEMINARY
FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
On the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For circulars address Miss H. G. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.
For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 52 West 18th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LO-cated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 57 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BED-FORD—Westchester County, N. Y.—A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Number limited to eight. Next session will open Nov. 3. Circulars may be had of W. Underhill, No. 183 Water-st.; W. J. Elger, No. 882 Broadway; or of the Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON, reopened Sept. 10. Terms $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, or address Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This school opens the ninth Winter term on the 3d November; is reached *via* New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. and 4th av., one hour from the City. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862. For references or circulars, address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 10, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, is now open for the reception of pupils, at No. 141 Madison-av. The very best advantages for a thorough and accomplished education, are to be found at this Institution.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 5. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—A FRENCH and English school for young ladies. Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st. For full information, see circular. Call at No. 5. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. C. H. WHEELER.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 10, at No. 51 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, Z. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.
Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 12th-st., is now open.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school: catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st. D. SANFORD, A. M.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO-FORTE BY A competent lady teacher, under the supervision of an eminent Professor. Terms $12 per quarter. Apply at No. 15 West 26th-st., near Broadway.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 4 AND 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED, AT "AMER. SCHOOL INST."—Gentlemen for Classics, to meet Principal at this office; for Boys' Boarding-school, near the City; German gentleman for Music, on the Hudson; German lady for City school; several French ladies for schools and families, in the City and vicinity; gentleman for Mathematics, Penmanship and Military drill; several experienced lady teachers of Music and French, for City and country; several experienced teachers of Classics.

For sale at very moderate price, Select Day School for Young Ladies, on the Hudson.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU" —No. 561 Broadway. Schools and families supplied with competent teachers, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. REFERENCES—*Rev. Drs. Cuyler and Van Norman, Appleton & Co., Harper Bros.* Teachers of music, French, etc., wanted. Wanted to purchase, a small (female) school.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY WELL EDUCATED in Music and the English branches, desires a situation as visiting governess. Address J. H. G., No. 370 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A FEMALE FOR A SELECT SCHOOL, as teacher, 2 conductors, 6 men for steamers, 1 stewardess. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A competent and trustworthy woman wants a situation in City or country in the above capacity; knows her business in all its branches; is willing to please employer; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th-av., first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—SIT-uation wanted by a young woman to cook, wash and iron, who has been accustomed to kitchenwork for the last seven years, or would take a laundress' place; can do up linen in the best style. Apply at No. 101 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., basement, for two days. Good City reference.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; she understands her business in all its branches; or as a cook, washer and ironer in a small, private family; can give the best of references as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 166 East 22d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A COMPETENT WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; will assist in washing and ironing; understands bread and pastry; no objection to a private boarding-house; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; one who understands soups, fish, game, made dishes; also is a good baker of breads and all kinds of breakfast breads; can give the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 365 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts. Can be seen till engaged.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SIT-uation as good cook; understands her business; has nearly three years' reference from her last place, where she remains until engaged. Apply, for two days, at No. 91 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook, in a private family, who perfectly understands her business in all the branches of cooking; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 123 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 104 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.— Wanted, a situation in a small private family; no objection to do general housework; best of reference given. Apply at No. 152 East 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTA-ble woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Amity and Bleecker sts., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPELENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing, or would wait on a invalid lady and travel with a family. Has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG SCOTCH-woman desires a situation as seamstress in a private family; is a good dressmaker; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to take care of one child, or to assist with chamberwork. Apply at No. 89 West 18th-st. for two days.

AS DESIGNER OR FOREWOMAN.—A lady of experience wishes a situation as designer or forewoman in a cloak store; will go out of the City; good reference given. Address DESIGNER, Broadway Post-office, New-York.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANT-ed, by a respectable Protestant American girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing or chamberwork and sewing. The best City reference as to honesty and capability. Call at 143 5th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 149 East 28th-st., near 2d-av., Room No. 7

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waitress; has over two years' reference from her last place. A respectable place preferred to high wages; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 380 4th-av., near 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant woman, to do light chamberwork and sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or as companion to an old lady; can give the best of reference; has lived over two years in her last place. Addres J. M., Box No. 193 *Times* office.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer; is a good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine; no objection to see to children; has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 19 East 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —A Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress; can assist with children; good City reference. May be seen at her present employer's, No. 98 East 15th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —Wanted, by a Protestant young girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer. Call, for two days, at No. 190 41st-st., near 9th-av., second floor, front room.

AS WAITINGMAID AND CHAMBER-MAID.—A practiced young woman, having the best recommendations as to character and competency, wishes a situation as waitingmaid and chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 29 East 24th-st., third door west of 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WO-man wishes a situation as first class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, as a competent waitress; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., near Broadway.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has two years' City reference. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

WASHING WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman; a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her own residence; understands fine washing and French fluting; can give good reference. Call at No. 156 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WASHING WANTED, BY A COMPETENT laundress, who understands the care and doing up of all kinds of fine washing; does fluting, and can be highly recommended. Particular attention paid to gentlemen's clothes. Call at No. 111 West 25th-st., near 7th-av.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SER-vants to be had; civil, neat, and capable, at the largest, old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th st., for (German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women; conducted by MRS. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

WANTED—AT MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY FOR Employment, a Protestant woman perfectly competent to take charge of an invalid lady; she must possess the qualities of judgment, kindness and patience, with the best City recommendations. Public patronage is respectfully solicited by Mrs. GREEN, No. 950 Broadway.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT-BOOKKEEPER, OR SALESMAN.—A young man from the country, American, with good steady business habits, desires a situation as an assistant-bookkeeper, or salesman in some good store. No objection to the grocery business, of which he has some knowledge. Salary no object. Can furnish undoubted recommendations as to honesty and integrity. Address CONFIDENCE, Box No. 122 *Times* Office, for 2 days.

AS SALESMAN, &c.—A MAN, 33 YEARS OF age, with many years of experience as salesman and commission-man, wants a situation as such, or as agent in New-York for a first-class business; the best of references given. Address J. M. J., Box 123 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—AN ENGLISHMAN WANTS a situation as gardener. Can bring satisfactory references, and can be heard of by addressing H. R., at Mr. Elliott's seedstore, No. 27 John-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANT-ed, a situation by a respectable young man as coachman or coachman and gardener; understands his business in either capacity thoroughly; best of reference from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A GENTLE-man desires to obtain a situation for his man, as groom and coachman. Address P. HENRY, Box. No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young man, situation as porter in a store, or coachman in a private family; best of City references can be given. Address J. P., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—WANTED, A situation as first-class waiter in a private family, by a most respectable Protestant man, who is thoroughly competent in his business in every respect; can produce most satisfactory reference. Call or address WAITER, No. 206 East 21st-st., third floor, front room.

AS WAITER.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT waiter desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; knows his business in all its branches; has lived five years in the last place, which his references will show. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., near 23d-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young Englishman, who understands his duties thoroughly; has got good references; no objections to the country. Call at No 309 4th-av., Mr. Bookham's.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE OR IMPORTING STORE, by a youth of 16 years of age, who has just left the Free Academy. THE VERY BEST of City reference given for industry and honesty. Salary no object. Inquire of S. MARKS, No. 237 East 30th-st.

HELP WANTED,

AS NOTARY PUBLIC AND CLERK.—A situation wanted, in some office business, by a young man well recommended. A stated salary preferred. Address J. B., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

FARMER WANTED.—A GOOD STRONG steady man wanted to work on a farm. Apply to S. CAHILL, No. 40 Dey-st., from 9 till 12 o'clock.

HELP WANTED.

FIREMAN WANTED.—ONE WHO UNDER-stands taking charge of a boiler and steam-heating apparatus. He must be a sober and intelligent man, and well recommended from his last place. Apply to.
ADAMS EXPRESS CO., No. 59 Broadway.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG MAN, a situation as light porter in a store or office; is not afraid of hard work; is willing and obliging. Address a note for HENRY, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT NURSE, competent to take the entire charge of a child four months old; a person not very young preferred; a good home; wages, $7. Apply at No. 94 East 27th-st.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART, INTELLIGENT boy, about 13 years old, for an office; must be of very respectable family. Address COUNSELOR, Box No. 4,970 Post-office, in handwriting of applicant, with references.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY IN AN OFFICE; ONE residing in South Brooklyn. Call at No. 34 Pine-st., Room No. 4, after 4 P. M.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS waiter. Apply at No. 5 West 33d-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE désire placer pour soigner les enfants et coudre pouvant. Produire de bont renseignement. S'addresser No. 9 Watts-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SPECULATION IN REAL ESTATE.—BE-fore many months pass there will be a great demand for building lots in the neighborhood of New-York, as our citizens will feel the necessity of economizing. The owner of a large number of such lots, located within thirty minutes of Wall-st., wishes to meet a capitalist who will purchase a portion of them to enable him (the owner) to make certain expenditures to bring the whole into market. The expenditures being for the advantage of the whole property, the party purchasing would have the benefit of it without any cost to him. Address REAL ESTATE, Box No. 4,326 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE.—THREE OF THOSE MAGNIFI-cently-finished brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, situated on Greene-av., between Vanderbilt and Clinton avs., Brooklyn—a most desirable location. Size of houses: corner, 21x45, with handsome bay window; and two, 20x45. Part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Prices, $6,500 and $5,500. Apply to CLAFFY & FAGAN, on the premises. Must be sold cheap.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW THREE-STORY AND basement brown-stone front house No. 140 East 53d-st. The house is 20x46; lot 100 feet deep. It is finished in first-class style, and would be a desirable residence, being situated in a good neighborhood. For further particulars, apply to the owner, WM. LOCKWOOD, No. 274 Pearl-st., or No. 91 East 49th-st.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS— Three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, (between Wall and Fulton Ferries,) a medium sized high-stoop house, in complete order, with or without furniture. Price of house $9,000; $6,000 on mortgage, if desired. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY.—A valuable farm containing about 200 acres, situated on the road leading from Woodbridge to Perth Amboy. On the farm are three dwelling houses, barns and other outbuildings, fruit of various kinds, including a fine young peach orchard. Part of the land is covered with white oak timber suitable for shipbuilding, also different kinds of fire material, such as clay, sand, kaolin, &c. The property is offered for sale to close an estate, and if not sold before the 12th day of November will on that day be offered at public sale on the premises. For particulars apply to JOHN B. INSLEE, New-Brunswick, N. J.; WILLIAM INSLEE, Woodbridge, N. J., or to INSLEE & CO., No. 61 Wall-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

RESIDENCE WANTED.—WITH LAND AT-tached; value not to exceed $40,000 for which I will pay part cash, and the balance in first-class unincumbered Western property. Address M. C. SMITH, at Fowler & Wells', No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Or call from 9 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 5 o'clock P. M.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORT-gage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, HOUSE AND GAR-den, pleasantly situated, and well stocked with fine fruit, near the Railroad Depot, and in the vicinity of the churches, stores, post office; also fine lot of ground in Llewellyn Park. Inquire at store No. 171 Broadway, corner Cortlandt-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFUR-nished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO LEASE OR BUY—A COMFOR-table country residence, within two and a-half hours ride by rail from the City, with at least two acres of land, and no more than ten. Price to be within $6,000. Answer with full particulars as to location, vicinity and the lowest cash price, &c., E. C., Station F., New-York.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUN-try, one hour from the City, on New-Haven road; house is new, and has all the modern improvements; will be let to a good tenant, to May 1, for $400. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN STAM-ford, conveniently and pleasantly situated, not five minutes' walk from dépôt, and furnished throughout. Rent low. Inquire at No. 149 Water-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILD-ING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
HOTEL AND GROUNDS TO LET
AT GORHAM.

To be let from the 1st of May next, yearly, or for a term of years, as may be agreed upon, the hotel known as the "Alpine House," with about 40 acres of land adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Gorham.

The hotel is at present occupied by Mr. JNO. HITCHCOCK, who will show the premises, and further particulars may be ascertained on application to the undersigned.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.
MONTREAL, Oct. 20, 1862.

TO LET LOW—TO A GENTEEL FAMILY WITH-out children, second floor, basement, &c.; gas, water, range, bath, &c.; handsome parlor, if required, at $14 per month, in modern house No. 36 President-st., South Brooklyn, three blocks from Hamilton-av. Ferry.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IN DE Kalb-av., Brooklyn—an English basement dwelling. Parties prepared to accommodate boarders, will apply at No. 61 Broad-st., U. S. Bonded Office, up stairs, to CHAS. CARTER.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 80x49 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

TO LET—CHEAP, FOR ONE AND ONE-HALF years, a cottage on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rent $450 per annum. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner of 34th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, WITH STEAM-POWER,
A FIRST AND SECOND FLOOR,
Containing 4,500 superficial feet on each, and well lighted.
Address, stating lowest rent, to
L., BOX NO. 3,674 POST-OFFICE,
New-York.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SUBSTAN-tial, well-built house, with all the modern improvements; one preferred on the Heights, near Wall-st. Ferry; would not object to going further out near railroad communication. Price must be to suit the times; title unquestionable, &c. Address SYLVESTER CLUTE, Brooklyn Post-office, stating location and price.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—FROM November to May, between 9th and 20th sts., Irving-place and 6th-av., by a private family of five adults. The house must be neat, clean, and well furnished; rent not to exceed $100 per month. Address D. F. W., Greenwich, Conn.

WANTED—A STORE SUITABLE FOR THE wholesale produce business in the vicinity of Broad-st., south of Beaver-st. preferred, to be ready for occupancy Nov. 1. Address, with particulars, Box No. 4,474 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY. —Just introduced, a new wedding envelope and new shaped card.

ALBUMS, AT REDUCED PRICES.—FOR fifty pictures, worth $4, retailed at $3 50; worth $3, for $2 75. At GIMBREDE'S, No. 588 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF LARGE CARRIAGE horses, color black, over sixteen hands high, six years old, well broken, and will be sold at a moderate price. Call immediately at No. 203 Madison-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD HORSES AND FAST trotters. They can be seen at the stable No. 62 West 46th-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

AUCTION SALES

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. W. M. Marvin, Judge District Court United States, Southern District Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the remaining portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, consisting as follows:

340 quarter casks Brandy, 595 eighth do., 4 half do., 105 bbls. do., 26 casks Absynthe, 15 bags Pepper, 10 bags Cloves, 170 bags Java Coffee, 368 bags Rio Coffee, 500 cases Sardines, 400 cases Sherry Wine, 72 chests Tea, 18 cases Gin, 100 cans Paint, 46 bbls. Soda Ash, 7 casks Trace Chains, 1 cask Hammers, 1 do. Horse Shoe Nails, 8 casks Sad Irons, 7 casks Planter's Hoes, 2 casks Picks.

Samples and catalogues at H. Benner's, Office No. 113 Wall-st., day before sale.

Terms of sale, 10 per cent. cash, balance on SATURDAY, 1st November.
JAMES C. CLAPP, United States Marshal,
Southern District Florida.

HENRY C. SCRIBNER, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF ORIGINAL MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS,

At the "Gallery of Fine Arts," No. 625 Broadway, On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 29 and 30, at 7¼ o'clock each evening. Also, the celebrated Statue of "Flora," by the great American sculptor, Chauncy B. Ives. Full particulars will be given in the papers on Monday, Oct. 27.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
Office—No. 35 Wall-st.,
WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 29, 1862, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
By order John Scott Boyd, Executor of John Scott, deceased,

75 shs. Chemical Bank	$100	100 shs. Bowery Ins. Co.	$25
100 shs. Mechanics' Bk.	25	50 shs. Am. Ex. Bank	100
20 shs. N. O. Canal Bk.	100	20 shs. Com'l Bk. N. O.	100
40 shs. Del.&Hud. Can'l	100	1 sh. N. Y. Soc. Library	75

$9,500 Peter Curtis, of Buffalo, 2 bonds and mortgages.
By order John Scott Boyd, Administrator of Mary Boyd, deceased.
$1,000 Illinois 6 per cent. new Internal Imp. stock 1870.

60 shs. Phenix Bank	$20	200 shs. But.&Drov. Bk.	$25
10 shs. Bk. Geneva, N.Y.	100	19 shs. Bk. of Lousiana	100

By order John Scott Boyd, Executor of Elizabeth Scott.
$1,000 Illinois new Internal Imp. 6 per cent. stock.
$691 76-100 Illinois 6 per cent. Interest Bond.
$1,000 Hudson River Railroad 7 per cent. Conv. Bond.
$1,000 Detroit and Pontiac Railroad 8 per cent. Bond.

10 shs. Bank of Troy	$100	20 shs. Jeff. County Bk	$100
23 shs. N.Y. St. Bk., Alb'y	100	20 shs. Bk. Gen'se, Bat'via	100
30 shs. Exch. Bk. Lockp't	100	50 shs. Albany Gas Co.	20

Catalogues on day of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites in crimson brocatelle, mahogany sofa bedsteads in hair cloth, oak chairs in green reps, carved black walnut bookcase and secretary, oak and black walnut writing desks, mahogany arm-chairs in hair cloth, mahogany lounges, linen table-cloths, carved black walnut library table, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, bolster and pillows. Also a large lot of bronze and o-molu gas fixtures, chandeliers, brackets, oil cloth, kitchen furniture, etc.

Also 120 dozen of the India-rubber Handle Cutlery Company's table and dessert knives in boxes, one dozen each.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, bedsteads, beds and bedding, mattresses, carpets, cottage suites, stoves, jewelry, cutlery, plated ware, &c.

MACHINERY, &C.

SHEAR WANTED—FOR CUTTING ¾ ROUND iron by steam power. Manufacturers of them, or parties having a second hand one, will find a purchaser by addressing PUTNAM MANF. CO., No. 13 Platt-st.

WANTED.—ONE STEAM ENGINE FROM EIGH-ty to one hundred and twenty horse power. Locomotive or tubular boilers preferred. Address STEAM, Box No. 190 *Herald* Office.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.

The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded: for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect until the contributions are delivered in the hospitals, where they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi and the Western frontier, to observe their wants, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their honest use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the Nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our fighting men, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be directed to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D., U. S. A.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong, Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Contributions of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union, New-York. For further information apply in New-York at the local office of the Commission, No. 498 Broadway, or by mail to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

ISAAC SMITH'S
UMBRELLAS
BY THE
THOUSAND
OR
SINGLE ONE
AT
405 BROADWAY
BETWEEN WALKER & CANAL STS

WHITNEY'S PATENT TABLES FOR cutting button holes in D'abri tents and other garments, for sale with rights to use on reasonable terms. Apply to ALBERT SMITH, No. 2 Dey-st.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, 8TH DISTRICT, 18TH, 20TH AND 21ST WARDS, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Nos. 937 Broadway and 163 5th-av.

LICENSES.—PAYMENTS FOR LICENSES ARE now due. All who have signed applications should make payment at once at the Collector's Office, and receive their licenses. Penalty for doing business without a license three times the cost of license. Assistant Assessors receive all applications for licenses at the places of business of the applicants, and all payments should be made within two days thereafter, at the Collector's Office, as above, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
G. P. PUTNAM, Collector.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 16, 1862.
UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next.
WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz: For paving Canal-street, from Centre-street to Broadway, with trap-block pavement, and for repaving Elm-street, from Walker to a point seventy-five feet north of Canal. Also, for flagging sidewalks of Reade and Duane streets, between Chatham and Centre streets. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Canal-street, between Centre and Broadway; west side of Centre, east side of Broadway, and both sides of Elm-street, from Walker to a point half-way distant between said Canal-street and Howard-street; on both sides of Reade and Duane streets, between Centre and Chatham-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 23, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 18, 1862.
TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Thursday, Oct. 30, 1862, for the construction of the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Downing-street, between Bleeker and Bedford-streets.

Receiving basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Gansevoort streets.

Cobble-stone pavement in Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-eighth-street to Fifty-third-street; and

Crosswalks on Broadway, at Fifty-fifth-street, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets.

Blank forms for proposals, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES.—THE Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Aldermen will meet on SATURDAY next, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, in Room No. 8 City Hall. An ordinance relative to the storage of petroleum oil, kerosene, and naptha, within the fire limits of the City, will be considered, and all parties interested are hereby invited to attend.
ALEX. FREAR,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Committee on Ordinances.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART-MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF BLATCHFORD & CO.
Is this day dissolved, by
WM. A. STEBBINS retiring from the firm.
W. A. STEBBINS.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1862.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EX-isting between the subscribers, under the name of WHEELER & HART, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

The unsettled business of the late firm will be transacted by JOHN C. HART, who is authorized to sign the name of said firm in liquidation, LUCIEN F. WHEELER having transferred all his interest in said business to JOHN C. HART. (Signed) L. F. WHEELER,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862. J. C. HART.

The business of the above firm will be continued by the subscriber, under his own name, at the old stand, No. 20 Beekman-st.
JOHN C. HART.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 128th and 129th sts.
HARLEM, Oct. 1, 1862.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 23, 1862.
TO SEWER BUILDERS.—SEPARATE sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bids may be offered, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., of MONDAY, Nov. 3, 1862, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:

Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, and Morton-street, from Bleecker to Bedford streets.

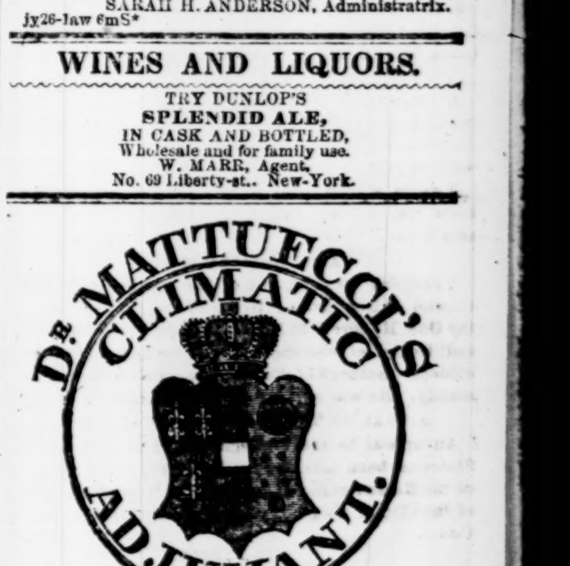
Blank forms for proposals, &c., can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF BOS-WELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN ANDERSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 8 Carll-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated July 22, 1862.
SARAH H. ANDERSON, Administratrix.
jy26-law 6mS*

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.



A PULMONIC DISCOVERY
FOR
CONSUMPTION
AND INFLAMMATION OF THE
THROAT, LUNGS AND BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.

A leguminous preparation, discovered by Dr. MATTUECCI, Professor of Medicine in the University of Pisa, who gave it the name of
CLIMATIC ADJUVANT,
or *Climate Assistant*, and it fully deserves the appellation, *as it fills up the space in the treatment of Diseases of the Lungs* that the influences of the climate do not reach.

It is remarkable what effects have been produced by the medicine in the cure of pulmonary diseases, more especially
CONSUMPTION,
and diseases of the *Bronchial Passages* and the *Vocal Cords*, as it exerts a specific influence upon the voice, particularly in those who have lost it wholly or partially.

In *Bronchitis*, both acute and chronic, attended with a dry, hacking cough, and tickling of the throat, it is an instant relief; stimulating the bronchial membrane to secretion of mucous, thereby moistening the passages and protecting them from the irritating influences of the air, giving the inflamed membrane time to recover its healthy tone and vigor.

In *Whooping Cough, Asthma, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Diphtheria and Croup*, it possesses the same peculiar power in preventing and curing, and is adapted to all classes, conditions and ages.

The following distinguished testimonials will favorably introduce the remedy to the American public:

Dr. W. S. Pettigrew, F. R. S. E., of St. Thomas' Hospital, says: "I have no hesitation in stating, after a fair trial of Climatic Adjuvant, that I have never met with any medicine so efficacious in the treatment of Consumption, Asthma, and other diseases of the lungs, and am most perfectly satisfied with the results."

Dr. McIllman, Galloway, Scotland, said: "I consider Climatic Adjuvant the most valuable medicine known in the treatment of disease of the lungs."

Dr. Robert J. Ribouf, Surgeon, Egham, says: "As a remedy for tuberculous disease of the lungs, Climatic Adjuvant is certainly effective. Its effects in other diseases of the chest are truly remarkable."

Dr. BONN, Presburgh, Austria, says: "Climatic Adjuvant, discovered by Prof. Mattuecci, of Pisa, must become a standard remedy in private practice, as well as a family hospital remedy for Consumption and other pulmonic diseases. No medicine to my knowledge combines within itself so many bona fide merits, and is incomparably valuable to families and invalids."
MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st, New-York.

MEDICAL.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.

Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. A. BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.

TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages, and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERAting and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $8.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these obscure and troublesome diseases.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

MME. DESPARD'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only medicine married or single ladies can depend on with safety and certainty. Can be sent by mail to any part of the United States and Canada. N. B.—Ladies who desire to avail themselves of Mme. DESPARD'S valuable, certain and safe mode of removing obstructions, suppression, &c., &c., without the use of medicine, can do so at one interview. Residence, No. 101 8th-av., opposite 8th-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape quackery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, 1,217 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M.
THEO. GEBEKE.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERvous, seminal, urinary, and sexual systems. NEW and RELIABLE TREATMENT. By C D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly professor of special anatomy and surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, N. Y., author of *Medical Information for the Million,* &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior. Surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. For circular, call on or address
DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—Four different articles. Price 25 and 40 cents each; $2 and $3 per dozen. For descriptive circular, call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st. N. B.—Beware of unprincipled parties who copy our advertisement to mislead the public.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 160 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.

Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M. Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.

6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.

Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.
PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.

[Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.]
CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MICHIGAN STATE LOAN.—TO HOLDERS OF BONDS, PAYABLE AT THE PLEASURE OF THE STATE, AFTER JAN. 1, 1863.—The State of Michigan, at the session of the Legislature held in 1861, passed a law authorizing and directing the Governor and State Treasurer to contract for a loan of Two Million Dollars, or as much thereof as might be deemed necessary, to draw interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, to be negotiated at not less than par, and the proceeds to be applied solely to the payment of the indebtedness of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863. Under this authorization, it has been determined to make the following issue in six per cent. bonds of $1,000 each:

$750,000 payable at pleasure 20 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 15 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
500,000 payable at pleasure 10 years from Jan. 1, 1863.
$1,750,000

The law authorizing the issue of these bonds also provides that any time before their final sale, the Governor and State Treasurer may exchange them for those outstanding bonds of the State, which will mature on the 1st of January next. Under this provision it has been determined to proffer the exchange contemplated, before offering the bonds directly for sale, and the new issue of bonds are now ready for delivery, and will so remain until the 1st of November next.

Ample provision is made in the law authorizing the loan for payment of the interest, and redemption of this issue of bonds at maturity. An additional tax of one-eighth of one mill upon the whole real and personal taxable property of the State is levied and set apart as a sinking fund; and all moneys paid into the treasury after the 1st of January, 1863, to the credit of the Primary and Normal Schools and University funds, are set apart for investment in purchase of the bonds.

The holders of the bonds which will mature on the 1st of January, 1863, are hereby notified that they may exchange them, dollar for dollar, for the new issue, on application to
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 17 William-st.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.

J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER,
} Commissioners.

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 21, 1862.—Holders of the Debt Certificates of this Company, of the denomination of One Hundred Dollars are reminded that, pursuant to the notice published on the 18th of June last the said Debt Certificates will, as provided by their terms, be paid at par on the first day of November next, when the next semi-annual payment of interest becomes due, at the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK; after which date interest on the said Certificates will cease.

In the meantime they will be redeemed at par and accrued interest, upon presentation at the said Bank of Commerce, the Albany City Bank, or the Office of Messrs. J. E. Thayer and Brother, Boston.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE ASSESSMENT Receipts of the Preferred and Common Stock of the Erie Railway Company, are hereby notified that payment will be made of said receipts and interest thereon, from their respective dates, on their presentation at the office of the Treasurer, in Erie-place, on and after the 1st of November next. Interest on said receipts will cease at that date.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 10th day of November next.
Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, and three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO & WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 132 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1862.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1862, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds and the Interest Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of the Republic.
A. BOODY, President.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST PAYABLE ON THE 1st November, on the bonds issued by towns in the County of Schoharie, will be paid on and after that date on presentation of the coupons at the American Exchange Bank.

ARTISANS' BANK.—STOCKHOLDERS ARE requested to attend an adjourned meeting, on TUESDAY next, 28th inst., at 3 P. M., at the office of George Gault, No. 37 Nassau-st. Business of importance.

CHATHAM BANK ELECTION.—THE ANnual election for Directors, &c., will be held at the banking-room, on MONDAY, Nov. 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York. Apply to WM. CASTLE WEED, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, No. 29 Wall-st.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS, purchased at the highest premium rates, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

TO LOAN—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ON MORTgage upon real estate in this City, several sums of money, ranging from $3,000 to $5,000. Apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Oct. 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Three Dollars Per Share on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 1, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 22d instant till date of payment. The Government tax will be assumed by the Company.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank—after paying the Government duty—has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d of November next. The transfer book will be closed from Oct. 25 to Nov. 4.
B. MURRAY, Cashier.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have, this day, declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., from the earnings of the last six months, which is payable on the 1st day of November next, free from the Government income tax. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 3d prox.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.
By order,
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Oct. 15, 1862.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
PERSIA, SCOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$150
Second Cabin Passage	80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	71

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS
FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY.......Nov. 10. | TUESDAY.......Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau.......$50.
Passage money to Havana.......70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.

Owing to the strike of the 'longshoremen, it is impossible to get the ship coaled in time to sail on Saturday.

It is with regret that I am obliged to postpone the sailing until MONDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, at which time she will POSITIVELY SAIL.
JOHN R. BACON, No. 53 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, JOHN THOMPSON, commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, for Havana, direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO, No. 115 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, for Liverpool and Queenstown, will sail from her dock, Pier No. 44, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely. Passengers must be on board by 8 o'clock on the day of sailing.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers wishing to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday.......Oct. 25.
KANGAROO.......Saturday.......Nov. 1.
EDINBURGH.......Saturday.......Nov. 8.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NORTH AMERICAN, Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 1. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP, HANSA, H. VON SANTEN Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE A 1 British steamship PACIFIC, 1,500 tons, W. H. EMBLETON, Commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on MONDAY, Oct. 27, at 12 M., from Pier No. 50, East River, foot of Montgomery-st. The PACIFIC is an iron steamship, side wheel, very fast, has unequaled accommodations, and is in all respects a most desirable ship for intending passengers or shippers.

Shippers and passengers will remember that this is a British ship, and therefore there will be no risk of Confederate privateers.

For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN R. BACON, No. 53 South-st.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE FOR MELbourne. First vessel to sail. The splendid first-class packet ship BAVARIA, 1,500 tons burden, will be dispatched early in November. The accommodations for first and second-class passengers are elegant and unequaled. For terms of passage, apply to
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU,
No. 108 Wall-st.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

LIVERPOOL, NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The steamship CITY OF MANCHESTER will sail from her dock (Pier No. 44 North River,) for Liverpool, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 29, as an extra ship.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUtioned against negotiating the following
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers:

ISSUED TO D. & C. KELLY.	
No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862	$1,000
No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862	1,000
No. 7,096, dated Sept. 26, 1862	5,000
ISSUED TO R. F. LOPER.	
No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862	$1,000

all payable to bearer.
BLAKE, BROS. & CO.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1862.
No. 29 Wall-st.

STOLEN—FROM THE BROADWAY LIVERY Stable, Yonkers, on Tuesday, Oct. 21, by a member of the One Hundred and Seventy-second Westchester Volunteers, a DARK BAY MARE, 15 hands high, with near front foot white, short tail, with light top wagon. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that may lead to the recovery of the same by the proprietors.
HAMPSON & MILES, Yonkers, N. Y.

LOST.—ON THURSDAY, THE 23D INST., GOING through Macdougal-st. to Bleecker, and through Bleecker-st., a ladies' Gold Chatelaine PIN. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with
E. DEVOE, No. 26 John-st.

FOUND—OCT. 21, ON UNION SQUARE, A PURSE, containing a small sum of money. Owner can have the same by calling at No. 28 East 28th-st., before 9 o'clock A. M., and paying expenses of advertising.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY EVENING, ON THE Paterson Plank Road, a HORSE AND BUGGY. Apply to A. P., No. 70 Beekman-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and pailliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattrasses and Pailliasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

AMUSEMENTS.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director.......Carl Anschutz
SATURDAY, Oct. 25,
By general request,
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Weber's grand, romantic Opera, in four acts, which created so great a sensation on its previous representation.
MADAME JOHANNSEN,
MADAME ROTTER,
HERR QUINT,
HERR GRAFF,
HERR WEINLICH,
HERR KROMFELD.
Appear in the principal rôles, assisted by the leading members of the company.
MONDAY, Oct. 27—Grand Opera,
JEAN DE PARIS.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, 1862.
GRAND SACRED
CONCERT.
The following artists will appear;
MADAME ZIMMERMANN,
MESSRS. LOTTI,
S. B. MILLS,
L. SCHREIBER,
J. NOLL,
C. BRANNES,
J. PRAHL,
Together with
THE ARION SOCIETY,
and the
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF THE OPERA.
Conductor.......Carl Anschutz
ADMISSION.
Parquet and Dress Circle.......25 cents
Reserved Seats.......25 cents extra
Second Tier.......15 cents
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock

WONDERFUL WONDERS!!

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

BANVARD'S GREAT PAINTING OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—with new war views—in Brooklyn every night, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Now in its tenth week. Audiences delighted.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 9½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P.M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P.M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P.M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.

H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. From Sag Harbor, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, 160 Fulton-st.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at 30th-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 24, 1862—Leave New-York at 9 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M. for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Islip.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M. Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only.
T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

INSURANCE.

NORTH AMERICA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company is now ready to transact business in every branch of Life Insurance.

The sum of $100,000 in United States Stocks has been deposited with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, according to law.

The terms of payment of the Premium are made more easy than heretofore.

All Policies issued by this Company are indisputable after seven years, for most causes heretofore deemed valid.

Suicide, dueling or change of residence or occupation, error on preliminary application regarding family history or condition of the health of the applicant, do not work any forfeiture of the policy after seven years.

Thirty days' grace is allowed in payment of the premium, and the Policy held good during that time.

Policy holders are members of the corporation, and are entitled to vote for Directors, and are eligible for Directors.

Dividends of surplus are declared annually and may be used in payment of future premium or paid in cash at the option of insured.

Mutuality in its fullest integrity will be the ruling principle in all the transactions of the Company.

Prospectus and blank applications furnished at the office of the Company, and by the agents.

Physician in attendance at the office daily from 12 to 1.

Temporary office No. 39 William-st.

Permanent office, after Nov. 1, No. 63 William-st., Chamber of Commerce Building.

PRESIDENT.	VICE-PRESIDENT.
N. D. MORGAN.	J. LAWRENCE.
DIRECTORS.	
N. D. MORGAN,	I. J. MERRITT,
J. LAWRENCE,	G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
T. T. MERWIN,	JAS. H. HENRY,
WM. H. FOGG,	JAS. C. ATWATER,
J. NELSON TAPPAN,	SIDNEY GREEN,
RICHARD BROWN,	S. B. CALDWELL,
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE,	M. B. WYNKOOP.
SECRETARY.	ACTUARY.
T. T. MERWIN.	I. J. MERRITT.
PHYSICIAN.	COUNSEL.
J. H. HENRY.	G. HILTON SCRIBNER.

"THE DRAFTING HAS COME AT LAST IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK."

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 7,
Will continue to insure or guarantee to furnish substitutes to those who may be drafted, for a premium of $50, or will insure to pay to those who are drafted sums of from $100 to $500 for a premium of ten per cent.
P. S.—Circulars given by applying at the office or sent by mail. Agents wanted in every State.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.......Wm. Wheatley

The Committee of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Fire Department Fund are happy to announce that they have made arrangements with Mr. WM. WHEATLEY to take a
BENEFIT
FOR THE
WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND,
On SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1862,
On which occasion the celebrated comedian,
MR. HACKETT,
Supported by the excellent dramatic company of the establishment, will appear in
THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.
Mr. HACKETT.......as.. SIR JOHN FALSTAFF
THE MERRY WIVES,
Mrs. SKERRETT and Mme. PONISI.
Mr. J. McCULLOGH.......as.......FRANCIS FORD
Musical Director.......Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH
Secured Parquette Stalls.......75 cents.
— To be procured at the Box Office.

Tickets 50 cents—may be procured at the Box Office; Hall & Sons, No. 543 Broadway; John Decker, Chief Engineer, No. 21 Elizabeth-st.; John S. Giles, Treasurer, No. 174 Canal-st.; the officers and representatives of the Fire Department, and of the Committee; Zophar Mills, No. 144 Front-st.; James Y. Watkins, No. 16 Catharine-st.; James Baremore, No. 58 Nassau-st.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1862.
EDWIN FORREST,
his second and last appearance as
CLAUDE MELNOTTE
during the present season.
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7¼ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The Committee of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Fire Department Fund are happy to announce that they have made arrangements with Mr. WILLIAM WHEATLEY for a
BENEFIT OF THE
WIDOW AND ORPHAN FUND
to take place upon
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT., 25th, 1862,
on which occasion
THE CELEBRATED COMEDIAN
MR. HACKETT,
will appear in the popular comedy of the
MERRY WIVES
OF
WINDSOR,
supported by the excellent dramatic company of the establishment.
The performance will commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock.
The doors open at 7 o'clock.
Reserved seats, 75 cents each, may be procured at the Box Office of Niblo's Theatre.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents each, may be procured on and after Thursday, Oct. 23, from the Box Office at Niblo's Theatre.
William Hall & Son, 543 Broadway.
John Decker, Chief Engineer 21 Elizabeth-st.
John S. Giles, Treasurer, 174 Canal-st.
The Officers and Representatives of the Department and the Committee
ZOPHAR MILLS, 144 Front-st.
JAMES Y. WATKINS, 16 Catharine-st.
JAMES BAREMORE, 58 Nassau-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

The Benefit and positively the last appearance this season of
MR. HACKETT
is fixed for TUESDAY EVENING next, when, by general request, he will perform the
"GREAT FALSTAFF"
of Shakespeare's Historical Play, in five acts, entitled the "First Part of King Henry IV."

WINTER GARDEN.

Repetition of the
GREAT BENEFIT BILL.
Mr. JACKSON desires to announce that in consequence of the crowds unable, last night to obtain admission,
EDWIN BOOTH
will present, for the last time, his
GREAT INTELLECTUAL PICTURE
OF
RICHELIEU,
and also appear as
PETRUCHIO
in Shakespeare's exquisite Comedy, of
CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Thus appearing on the same evening in both
TRAGEDY
AND
COMEDY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleeker's farce of the
MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,
it will be repeated
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
FOR THE LAST TIME,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads, by
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A FRENCH PRIVATE FAMILY, in East 15th-st., near 2d-av., can accommodate two or three single gentlemen, or a gentleman and lady, with pleasant rooms and excellent board; house new, contains all modern improvements. References required and given. Address F., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom on second floor, with grate, gas, hot and cold water; family private; terms moderate. Also, room for single gentlemen, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had in a private family, first-class house, on reasonable terms, by applying at No. 151 West 42d-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYing their own premises, would accommodate a gentleman and wife or a few single gentlemen with board. References exchanged. Apply at No. 15 Rutger's-place.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK rooms, with full or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GOOD FAMILY, FROM November till May, by a gentleman and wife, three children, aged 6½, 4½, and 2½ years, nurse and young lady. A portion or all the rooms on second floor. Location 12th to 32d sts., between 4th and 7th avs. References exchanged. Address, with terms and particulars, M. J., Box No. 592 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO PERSONS, IN A private family. A parlor and two good-sized bedrooms required, not above the second floor; location between 4th and 6th avs., and not above 34th-st. Terms, including fire and gas, about $17 per week. Address T., Station F, 3d-av.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—BOARD, WITH fine suite of rooms, for gentleman and wife—no children; private family preferred; table must be unexceptionable; location above 23d-st.; references exchanged. Address H. P. D., Box No. 1,295 Post-office, Nassau-st., corner Cedar.

WANTED—ABOVE TWELFTH-ST., TWO FURnished bedrooms and a parlor, on first or second floor, with board for two ladies; private family preferred; prices must be moderate; unexceptionable reference given and required. Apply for three days, by letter, to A. L. W., Brooklyn Post-office, stating location and terms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A large and well-furnished house, pleasantly situated, near Union-square, would rent the whole of the third floor (four rooms)—also a very handsome parlor on the first floor to a party of gentlemen; breakfast and dinner if desired; undoubted references given and required; a liberal price expected. Address Box No. 520 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—VERY PLEASant rooms may be had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

HOTELS.

A CARD.
HOTEL DE BARCELONA,
No. 23 GREAT JONES-ST.

The arrangements of this Hotel having been completed, and it being now open to the public, I have the pleasure to inform all persons who may desire to eat in the Spanish and French style, that they can satisfy their wish at the above-mentioned Hotel.
Breakfast, from 7 to 11 o'clock A. M., price 50c.
Dinner (table d'hôte) at 6 o'clock P. M. precisely, price $1, including a pint of wine, coffee and liquor.
A. CUYAS, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

A YOUNG LAWYER WISHES TO ASsociate himself in business with an elderly member of the bar doing a litigated business, and desiring to be relieved from the more active duties of the profession; or with any respectable lawyer who, though devoting his attention to other branches of the profession, could command plenty of litigated business for a competent partner. Address R. V. R., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TO PHYSICIANS—A VALUABLE medical patent, with privilege of practice. Address, with full name, R., Box No. 3,557 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, OCT. 25, 1862.
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY
GRAND FAMILY HOLIDAY
for Ladies, Children, Families and Schools, that they may see
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA,
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
OR,
UNDER THE SNOW,
UNDER THE SNOW,
UNDER THE SNOW,
Which has been received with immense enthusiasm by
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
EVERYBODY IS DELIGHTED WITH IT.
THE SCENERY IS TRULY MAGNIFICENT,
Embracing some of the wildest and most picturesque scenes in
GLORIOUS OLD SWITZERLAND,
And the rich and beautiful
PALACES AND CHATEAUX OF FRANCE,
Many of the scenes electrify the audience, as
THE GRAND AVALANCHE OF SNOW,
THE BURIED HUT,
THE IMPERILED DAUGHTER,
THE ANXIOUS AND DISTRESSED FATHER,
which is exhibited in the breathless suspense, followed by
OUTBURSTS OF TERRIFIC APPLAUSE!
OUTBURSTS OF TERRIFIC APPLAUSE!
OUTBURSTS OF TERRIFIC APPLAUSE!
It will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH continue to be the admiration of everybody, and with the SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million other wonders, are to be seen at all hours.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS—IRVING HALL.

The Third Concert of the Second Series of
THE GREAT PIANIST
Will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 28.
Tickets 50 cents.
Reserved Chairs 50 cents extra.
The sale of seats will commence on SATURDAY MORNING at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schaenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and at Irving Hall.

HOPE CHAPEL—SIXTH WEEK OF
TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.
Great and constantly increasing interest is being manifested in this splendid work. Evenings at 7½. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

LECTURES.

A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK CITY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, will be held SATURDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 8 o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner Grand and Elm sts. Papers will be read by Mr. WM. M. JELLIFFE, "A Want in our Common School System," and by Mr. STEPHEN J. SEDGWICK, "A Few Thoughts on Political Economy." All friends of Education are cordially invited.
By order, ADOLPH WERNER, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st.—All the new dances taught. Classes on MONDAY and THURSDAY, Afternoon and Evening. Pupils may commence at any time. Call for a circular.
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A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

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Gold Window Shades.
Buff Holland Window Shades.
White do. do. do.
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Wire Shades at 50c. per foot.
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REAL CHANTILLY BLACK GUIPURE,
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The Stock of an Importer, amounting to $50,000, and our own Lace Stock, together about $75,000, to be sold before the end of
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This is an excellent opportunity to select in advance Black or White Shawls, Scarfs, Flounces, and Sets for
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GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at
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Delicate in perfume, very emollient in lather and warranted not to injure the skin. Sold by first-class drug, grocery and fancy stores; wholesale depot Nos. 31 and 34 Dey-st., New-York.
J. C. ROYSTON.

VOICES FROM THE SOUTH.

GREAT MASS MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Repudiation of the Union as it Was.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

Speeches of Col. Hamilton, Gen. Rogers, Judge Fraser, and Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson.

RESOLUTIONS.

A very large audience assembled at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, to witness and hear the demonstration of Southern Union feeling promised by several of its leading champions who have come up to us from the land of rebellion. Unfortunately, no precise hour for the commencement of the meeting had been fixed by the call, and the assemblage, among whom were many ladies, consequently manifested no little impatience during the long period of waiting that preceded the organization.

The beautiful interior of the Academy, as usual, presented a noble spectacle, but the platform and proscenium were entirely nude of other decoration than the superb trappings of the scenic stage. This latter circumstance was noticed by the audience, and, after Robertson's Band, some twenty pieces strong, had performed several fine airs, a voice from the body of the house exclaimed, "Where's that flag! Hang out the American flag!" amid very general assent from the crowd. The request was, for some unknown reason, not complied with.

By 8 o'clock the edifice was pretty thoroughly filled, and the platform thronged with the speakers and guests of the occasion. At this time the entrance of Gen. Rogers, of Tennessee, in undress uniform, attended by several prominent Union men from the Southern States and several Kings County Union men, elicited warm and prolonged acclamation.

The meeting was called to order a few minutes later by Ex-Supervisor Wm. T. Coit, who proposed for Chairman

HON. JAMES HUMPHREY.

Wm. Hunt, Esq., then read a list of forty-eight Vice-Presidents and thirteen Secretaries, embracing a representation of all the Wards of Brooklyn and the chief places of the county. These nominations having been received and adopted unanimously, the Chairman, on assuming the conduct of the meeting, spoke briefly as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. JAMES HUMPHREY.

I appreciate and thank you, fellow-citizens, for the compliment of being called to preside over this brilliant assemblage. We have been invited here to-night by some true hearts from the South, who desire to express to us their views upon this great rebellion, which now convulses the country. At this time, when there are not wanting at the North apologists or semi-apologists of those who are the authors of this dreadful war—whose unmeasurable crime history will, to the end of time, strive in vain adequately to punish with immortal infamy. At this time—may I not say in this place—it is useful as well as refreshing to hear what may be said by some true men of the South, who have in their own person felt the iron heel of this new tyranny; who have but just escaped with their lives from this bloody region of terror which has succeeded to the most peaceful and happy Government ever enjoyed by man on earth. [Cheers.] I trust fellow-citizens, that what we shall hear to-night will serve but to nerve anew the energy with which I am still persuaded the hearts of the North are almost without exception determined to put down this rebellion by force of arms, [applause and cries of "Good,"] without counting the cost, the treasure, or the lives, and welcoming everything, all sacrifice, all disaster, if we can but escape without our National honor being sealed by degrading compromises, or our glorious Republic dismembered and destroyed. [Cheers.]

Fellow-citizens, there was one man at the South whose course, two years since, in an important public station, I had the fortune to observe. Coming from the far-far South, it was my opportunity to see an exhibition of patriotism, of sublime courage, accompanied with wisdom and sagacity, first upon the Committee of Thirty-three that was raised in the House of Representatives, and afterward in vindication of the report of that Committee upon the floor of the House; which report, if it had been accepted by the South, and if the advice of the gentleman to whom I allude had been followed by the South, would have saved us all this National disaster, and have found us now a happy, united and prosperous people. [Applause.]

I shall never forget, fellow-citizens, in one of the latter days of the session of 1861, a speech that was made in the House of Representatives, amid the flushed faces and frowning brows of many Southern gentlemen, and I shall never forget the thrill of emotion with which I heard the gentleman stand in his place from the furthest South, and say, "I warn gentlemen from the South, who are now enacting this awful tragedy, and tearing up the foundations of this Government, to ponder well upon what answers they will one day be compelled to give to a suffering people." And when that was followed up by the declaration; "I care not for myself. In the very beginning of this trouble, I came to the solemn resolution that I would follow the dictates of my own conscience, let what would become of me here or at home." [Cheers.] Ah! gentlemen, he fulfilled that pledge, and the result is that he is now an exile from that home—but not, thank God, an exile from his country. [Prolonged cheers.] No, Sir, (addressing Col. A. J. Hamilton,) you are yet in your country. These, these are your countrymen—these, these are your countrywomen; and, fellow-citizens, I now introduce to you your fellow-citizen, Col. Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas.

Three hearty cheers greeted Mr. Hamilton, who, coming forward, addressed the audience.

SPEECH OF COL. HAMILTON.

Since it has been so kindly tendered to me, I accept with pride and joy the title of fellow citizen. I have met you to-night for the second time—some of you, at least, I trust—in this place, for the purpose of conferring with you for a few moments upon the great question of obviating the difficulties that now environ the institutions of this free and happy people, saving and excepting the trouble which exists on account of rebellion within the limits of the Government. [Cheers.] I do trust that none of you will think it arrogance upon my part that I am here the second time, or that I ever would have obtruded my humble views upon you, had I not been kindly invited so to do. Nay further, fellow citizens, however much I may have felt disinclined to a public expression of my views, the amount of sympathy and kindness I have met, absolutely forbids me denying, when called upon to express my humble opinion. [Cheers.] More than that, I may say I have no desire to conceal a single sentiment I now entertain upon the existence of the rebellion that exists to our Government. I never withheld from my own people in the incipient stages of that rebellion a single honest opinion I then entertained. So far from doing so, I felt it my duty upon all occasions, and I did as long as I was permitted to do it—as long as any citizen exercised the inestimable privilege of free speech—and I believe I was the last man that did exercise it in that unhappy country. [Cheers.] I did beseech them to ponder well what they were about to do, and to stop the mad experiment of tearing down so great and magnificent a Government as that of the United States, without, indeed, knowing with what character of Government they could supply its place. I did not say all that I felt to be true in my own heart, because there were many things I had become satisfied of, which I felt sure I could not satisfy the great body of the people as to its truth. It was not from any fear or dread, but it was because I desired to call their attention to such matters as I thought they would be more likely to seize upon with their minds and discuss with reference to their own interests. I must be brief to-night. I had once before the opportunity of detailing at length what I believed to have been the real motives and objects on the part of those who conducted this rebellion up to the point of causing States to secede from the Union. At the hazard of being considered tiresome, I will repeat briefly what I said on a former occasion.

Col. Hamilton repeated his declaration that it was not because of any of the reasons generally attributed to them, such as the claim of Congress to legislate for abolishing Slavery in the Territories—Personal Liberty bills—abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia—that the leaders of the rebellion induced the South to sever its connection with the Union. True, these were the prominent causes of complaint set before the people—these were the means used to achieve the object which Mr. Yancey, one of the prime movers in the rebellion, said must be accomplished—"The Southern heart must be fired," and fired to such a degree, that, at a desirable moment, the cotton States may be precipitated into a revolution. It was not because of the election of Abraham Lincoln. The true reason was not divulged by the political leaders to the people whose liberties they were about destroying. Even those who were active agents in getting up the excitement of the public mind, were not themselves invested with the knowledge of the secret. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, said truly, while he still occupied the attitude of loyalty to the Union, that he could count upon the fingers of his two hands the names of those who had an agency in bringing about the rebellion. It was true. Those who directed the movement—who controlled the wires—alone understood the real object in view. Col. Hamilton referred to the letter of Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, to Hon. Mr. Perkins, member of the rebel Congress, at Montgomery, to show that they now threw off the mask, and avowed the real object which the leaders had in view. It was to organize a Government of which Slavery was to be the corner stone, to the detriment of all other institutions and rights; and hence a Government controlled by those who were personally and directly interested in the property of slaves. It should be a Government not only controlled by them, but it must have the military power to protect it from aggression in the shape of augmentation of a free white society, having equal rights, under the laws, with the slaveholders. A Republican Government with universal suffrage, was declared by them to be a failure, and to be in antagonism with the Government they sought to establish. In the Northern States, as Mr. Spratt expressed it, the Government was on the *heels* of society, (the working class,) where it never ought to belong. It should be in the *head* of society, or those who directed labor. They would take from the white man, who was a laborer himself, all power to participate in it, and would rear up—what? A negro aristocracy. These were the sentiments of those who manufactured public opinion at the South; and those who alone would raise their voices against it, had no power to do so without being crushed where they stood. They had to be silent—already realizing the fact that they were not only slaves, but, in very truth, slaves to Slavery. [Applause.] He had been asked how it was, if the majority of the people were loyal, that they were crushed to the earth and allowed a minority to usurp their rights. Well, a revolutionary party was always the active party. It was partly accomplished by force, partly by deluding the people, partly because the people opposed to it did not realize the great truth—that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." [Cheers.] But was it not equally strange, equally incomprehensible, that twenty-two millions of people, inhabiting such a country, had not, up to this hour had the power to crush a rebellion gotten up for the benefit of 1,500,000? Both questions might be answered in the same manner. Neither the down-trodden Union men of the South, nor the twenty-two millions of this broad land had realized what the rebellion meant. Had they done so, it would have been suppressed long before this. [Cheers.]

But the mischief had been done and the question was, what remedy was to be applied? How was the trouble to be settled? He appealed to the Chairman and others, who had a better opportunity than himself to know whether it was in the power of mortal man to present a scheme of settlement in the Coomm of Thirty-six which would have satisfied those bent upon the destruction of the Government." Rebellion was a foregone conclusion on the part of those who controlled it. Many of them unblushingly said that if given a blank sheet of paper on which to write terms that all the men, women and children of the slaveholding States would subscribe to it; they would spurn it; they had determined upon separation, and upon the experiment of a Government utterly crushing free and universal representation on the American Continent. Nor were they without reason to encourage them in the hope of success. Mr. H. spoke of the action of the late President. It afforded him no pleasure to refer to the scenes that were enacted. The position of the President (Buchanan) had been given recently in a letter of Gen. Winfield Scott. [Loud cheers.] The President was under the absolute control of conspirators against the Government. He understood he was now writing a history of his own life. The historian was worthy of the subject, and he hoped, if he was called to his fathers before it was completed, that he would have the work to be completed by his friend Floyd, with annotations. [Laughter.]

There were those in our midst who proposed to overcome the rebellion by extending the hand of friendship to the disloyal people of the South—to bear down upon them in gallant array, with the sword held back in the right hand, and the olive branch foremost in the left. Why, the people of the South had again and again passed resolutions that they never would treat with the Government of the United States for peace upon any terms but independence, not only for the States engaged in the rebellion, but as to those still true and loyal, where the institution of Slavery existed. And they had manifested by their action that they were in serious, sober, desperate earnestness to make good their declaration. These gentlemen who talked about conquering with olive branch, he would ask who it was that supposed they had to conquer at the South? Did they want to bring the olive branch to the down-trodden millions who are beseeching the Throne of grace for help and relief from the tyranny under which they were groaning. Be not deceived. These wanted to see us come armed *cap-à-pie*, with swords and bayonets. [Cheers.] They wanted to see us come with power to strike the manacles from their limbs, and they would rush to meet us more than half-way, and embrace us with tears and joy. [Cheers.] To whom, then, would they extend the olive-branch. Was it to Jeff. Davis, to Toombs, to Floyd or Wigfall—those who had deliberately sought to destroy this once glorious Republic in order that Slavery might be perpetuated; and who, having put themselves on the hazard of that die, know they dare not be remitted back to the position they occupied before the rebellion? Col. H. showed forcibly the folly of approaching the leaders in this rebellion with any terms of compromise or peace. Nor did the Union men of the South want a restoration of the Union such as it was before the election of 1861—when hundreds were hanged because they did not believe that Slavery was the "only good." Let those who talk about the "restoration of the Union as it was," learn that those who had suffered and endured knew better than they could teach them,—and they were not particularly thankful for a sympathy which would remit them back to the condition which they occupied just preceding the rebellion. It would do to round a period to talk thus,—but it gave aid and encouragement to the rebels, and but increased the doom and despair of the men of the South who had really been the sufferers. The rebels at the South regarded as the first beam of hope for a speedy and successful termination of the war, a division of sentiment at the North. Col. H. invoked the people, in an eloquent appeal, to throw aside party predilections at this time—to show a united front in support of the Government, in condemnation of rebellion—and a determination to entertain or propose no terms until the traitors laid down their arms. If asked what he would do, by way of restoring the Government, he was willing to have the Constitution as it is. That constitution did not forbid the existence of Slavery; but on the other hand he had cause to thank God that it also tolerated the non-existence of Slavery as well as it tolerated its existence. [Loud cheers.] You ask me then, perhaps, are you in favor of the President's proclamation? And that I am told is a great stumbling block in the minds of some of the faithful in this portion of the country. Do you accept it as a Southern man? *Yes, gentlemen, I do.* [Prolonged cheers.] I not only accept it, but I know it is the handwriting upon the wall, which makes every rebel in the South tremble in his shoes or boots this evening. [Applause.] It is like the handwriting that one of old saw upon the wall—not so much the hand or the writing which is seen in respect of Slavery and its doom—but it is still more the dread of the unseen body that moves the hand. That great body, I can tell them is the American people, who are thoroughly convinced that Liberty must triumph over Slavery, and Slavery must perish in order that Liberty may live. [Loud applause.] The fight has begun, and it will never end until one or the other shall succumb.

> "Oh! Freedom's battle, once begun—
> Bequeathed by bleeding sire to son,
> Tho' baffled oft, is ever won."

Yes, I accept the President's Proclamation, and hail it with gratitude and joy.

As Col. Hamilton concluded, amid an outburst of applause, a magnificent American flag was lowered over the stage, and while its folds floated out above the proscenium, the whole audience rose to their feet and greeted it with repeated rounds of cheering, while the Band played "Hail Columbia."

Mr. Coit then read the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the slave system of the South, and the free institutions of the North, we recognize an antagonism, which it is useless to disguise, and impossible to repress; that this antagonism, limited during the last half century to a severe conflict of opinion, has at length resulted in a conflict of arms—a conflict greater in magnitude, more terrible in destruction, than has ever been known to history as having occurred within the bosom of any one civil ized nation.

Resolved, That in this antagonism we discover, as the underlying principle, the old and well-defined distinction of aristocracy on the one hand, and democracy on the other—modified somewhat, but yet intensified by the existence of African Slavery; that the principles of Government and the institutions of this country were not settled by the Revolution of our fathers, as we, of the North, have blindly supposed, but those principles and institutions are to be settled, and ought to be settled, in the revolution now existing; that since the formation of the Constitution of the United States, and under it, have ever existed these opposing systems; that the men of the South fully comprehend this issue, and are determined to decide it. Becoming impatient of a war of opinions and of the ballot, they have taken up arms; claiming to be superior by virtue of their institutions and of blood unadulterated by foreign intermixture, they declare that they are, and of right ought to be the "master race," and they have boldly undertaken to vindicate their pretensions by the sword and the bayonet; and, if through a stronger will and higher mettle they prevail in this struggle over the hesitating and faltering Democracy of the North, they will, in the eyes of the civilized world and of truth, make good their claim.

Resolved, That in our judgment, a division of the States, or an acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy, would not restore permanent peace and prosperity to the country; the same questions would remain to be settled, the same antagonisms exist, and even more abundant opportunities for unfriendly and hostile collisions; that a mere geographical line cannot be a boundary or limit for opposing systems, and conflicting political opinions, especially in connection with the complications, animosities and hatreds which grow out of the existence of the institution of Slavery. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That stern convictions of public duty constrain us to sustain and warmly approve the recent emancipation proclamation of the President, as wise in policy and sound in principle. It is, in effect, saying to the rebels and conspirators of the South, who are in arms against the Government of the United States, that unless they lay down their arms and return to their allegiance, it will be the imperative duty of the Government, as a military necessity, to remove from the aid of the rebellion the slaves of rebels, who, by their labor, are feeding the rebel army, building rebel fortifications, and otherwise sustaining the rebellion. It is, in effect, saying that experience has shown that Slavery is an immense war power for the rebellion, and that, for purposes of self-defence, this immense power must be removed. [Continued cheering.]

Resolved, That we have an unfaltering faith in the integrity and ability of Abraham Lincoln [applause] and his administration, and have confidence that he will carry us, and carry the country, safely through the present fearful crisis, and will fully and completely triumph over all treason, and all traitors, whether avowed or concealed, and to this end we pledge to him our determined and unwavering support. [Renewed applause.]

Resolved, That we entreat the people of the loyal States to be patient yet for a little while, to be of good heart, to refuse to be divided in opinion or action, to sustain the constituted authorities of the land with their whole might and strength, and that soon, perhaps very soon, the great contest will end—end aright, and end *forever*. [General acclamation.]

The resolutions having been unanimously adopted, the Chairman, in introducing the next speaker, said that he was a General, and at one time had been attached to Gen. Jackson's Staff; that he was a Union man there was no occasion to say, as no man who ever touched a hem of Gen. Jackson's garment could be a traitor. He, the Chairman, begged to introduce

GEN. ROGERS, OF TENNESSEE.

The General, on coming forward, was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering, and spoke substantially as follows: That he was from the same State as Gen. Jackson, and he felt sure that if the General were here now he would be a Union man. [Applause.] However much we may regret the rebellion, the time for regret has gone by, and it has now come to decide the matter with the muscle and energy of the people. Those persons who were in favor of an army of olive branches going South to conciliate the rebels, he could tell them he could find a lot of women who could whip them out of the country. [Laughter and applause.] The Union party in the South were downtrodden and the heels of scoundrels were on their necks. The rebels, he said, were the most relentless, murderous set of men he ever saw in his life; what do they want, their constitutional rights? They shall have them, and when they do it will be neither in Heaven nor on earth. The Union sentiment in Tennessee is equal to the Union sentiment in New-York. [Applause.] The General then went on to explain how he escaped from Tennessee. At the hour of midnight he was awoke by a band of eighty men who wished to carry him to prison in Tuscaloosa, but by swimming his horse across a turbulent river he was enabled to avoid them. If anybody went to Tennessee and say he was Union, he wouldn't give a penny for their scalps. The rebel Tennesseeans hate Unionists—in fact, so bitter is their hate, that they say a Union man is beneath a dog, and that they would rather hang a Unionist than a dog. New-York is going to exercise more influence in the South than we have any idea; the pulsation of the money market, and the fluctuation of stocks is looked for with the deepest interest. He, Gen. Rogers, was a Union man, not a Democrat; he did not know what a Democrat was, but if it was against the prosecution of the war he was not one. [Applause.] The way in which his wife and children had been treated by the rebels it would be indelicate to state before such an audience. Many of the most prominent men had died in prison. In conclusion the General said that the rebellion must be put down by main force, and stated that Mr. Lincoln had conferred on him a most important position; he didn't ask for it, but it was given him unsolicited. For the future he should stick to military matters. [Applause.]

The Chairman explained, with regret, that Gen. Prentiss had not made his appearance, and in his stead presented

JUDGE FRASER, OF FLORIDA,

Who, after expressing the pleasure he felt in being present before such an audience, said

He had been a citizen of the South, a slaveholder and a Democrat, although not of the Breckinridge school! [Applause.] They knew Breckinridge at the South as the head of the Southern League and a Knight of the Golden Circle. He, the speaker, had been a Douglas man. The "Cavaliers," or Breckinridge men, were for the election either of their own leader or of Lincoln. In the latter they saw one whose choice would excite the rebellion they desired. There is a large body of Union men at the South, suffering and more subservient, to-day, to Jefferson Davis than are the negro slaves. He wanted to see them emancipated, and was willing to see any disposition whatever made of Slavery. Alluding then to the recent Seymour meeting, he dissented from all its declarations. The war might have been averted by submission to Jefferson Davis and the extension of Slavery over all the Union as the basis of a general despotism. Then, fellow-citizens, he said, buckle on your armor, "Cry havoc and let slip the dogs of war!" [Tremendous applause.]

He took a great interest in the New-York election, and hoped to see a good Union man elected. He was in favor of the Constitution as it is, but *not* the Union as it was. [He desired a Union where every man shall be free, both North and South, and to express the force of the sentiment, quoted Webster's famous utterance, "Union and Liberty—one and inseparable." The Union men at the South accepted the President's last proclamation, and hoped that it would be enforced, as the destruction of Slavery. But the slave at the South is now freer than the down-trodden white man there.

SPEECH OF HON. D. S. DICKINSON.

Mr. Dickinson was loudly called for, and on rising was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. He said he came as a hearer, and not as a speaker. He had breakfasted in Washington that morning, and not having dined yet, would not fix the hour. When he reached the hotel, he found a note stating that a meeting was being addressed by his friends from the South, and he immediately started with as much promptness as the gubernatorial candidate of the Submissionists started for Wisconsin, when he heard that the rebellion had broken out—[loud laughter]—and he (Mr. Dickinson) had made about as good time as he did to get to the meeting. He wanted to hear voices from the South, and to listen to men who refused to fall down and worship the idol which the rebels had set up, and he was interested in the remarks which had been made. A speech, therefore, from him at that late hour, would be unjust to himself and the audience.

Imprimis, "all is quiet on the Potomac this morning." [Great laughter and cheers.] I saw all the authorities at Washington, and while I speak by no authority, I tell you, fellow-citizens, that which you have a right to know, and will be glad to know, that you will find those waters ruffled at a very early day. ["Good," and loud applause.] I have every reason to believe that the Administration are arising to the full necessities of the occasion, that they apprehend this matter, and intend to grasp it with an iron hand at an early moment. [This announcement was received with tremendous cheering, the whole audience rising *en masse*, and waving their hats, and making other demonstrations of approbation at the reception of this important piece of intelligence from the National Capital.] I trust, he continued, that we shall all learn at a very early day that some movements have taken place that will give every loyal citizen satisfaction, and make the knees of the secession Belshazzars tremble. [Renewed cheers.]

It is complained that we accuse our opponents of being disloyal. They said they were the Democratic party, but he denied it. He followed things, and not theories—principles, and not men—events, and not names, for names proved nothing. A little boy, as soon as he could run, wanted a horse, and he got astride a stick and called it a horse. A little girl must have a doll, and she called it a baby, but it was not a baby. Those men call themselves the Democratic party, but it answered as a mere hobby for the little politicians to ride, and call it the Democratic party. But the masses of the people were the Democratic Republican party. [Cheers.] The masses occupied to-day the position of the old Democratic party of Andrew Jackson, and these men knotted together for this baby purpose were not the Democratic party in any sense. It was a feeble, diluted, dwarfed and weak imitation of the old Federalism of 1812—[applause]—having all its mischief without any of its respectability. We had been cursed North and South with politics, and this rebellion was an office-holders' and office-seekers' rebellion. ["That's so," and applause.] In the loyal States, when this rebellion was inaugurated politics were driven out, but those persons found the tenement empty, swept and garnished, and then took seven other spirits more wicked than themselves, and entered in to dwell there; and the last state of that people, if they do not repent, will be worse than the first. [Laughter and applause.] They are loyal, they tell us. Well, I do not say they are disloyal. Mr. Seymour has accused me of saying he was disloyal, but I have never said so. I would illustrate my idea of the loyalty of these men by relating an anecdote: A clergyman of Northern Pennsylvania, was accused of some impropriety with a member of his church. It was made a matter of careful concern and referred to a committee, who entered upon an investigation. They investigated it for two weeks very elaborately, and reported upon the subject in the presence not only of the Church, but of a large audience. They declared that they did not believe that Brother *Smith* had been guilty of the least impropriety in the world in the matter charged, but they thought his conduct was very fast leading to it. I am afraid the same is the case with these gentlemen; their conduct is very fast leading to it. [Laughter and applause.] Rebellion has three or four elements upon which it relies—foreign intervention, their own military prowess and power, yellow fever at the South, and the other was this furious Democratic Party at the North. [Renewed laughter and cheers.]

This pretended Democratic Party were acting in concert with all the worst elements of the malignant monarchies of earth, scowling and grinning a horrible ghastly smile, like malicious devils, over the success and prosperity of this country; and this Democratic Party had risen up to aid foreign intervention, to shake hands with yellow fever, and to help put down the loyal States and the loyal people in their efforts to crush this infernal rebellion—a more infamous and atrocious rebellion than had ever existed since Satan made war in Heaven. It had no apology of any kind, but pure, unalloyed baseness. Who was it that would stand up and attempt, before the majority of the people, to say that this can be played with? Can you draw out this leviathan with a hook, or pierce his jaw through with a thorn? There was no other way to put down this crime against God and man but to meet it with all the terrible implements of war. He was an honester man who murdered and robbed and committed all the crimes against men that was known in the catalogue of human depravity than he who attempted to give support to this atrocious rebellion that murdered States and peoples and posterities as well as men. [Loud applause.] I arraign at the bar of the world's opinion every man who undertakes to parley with this thing in a double sense, every one who attempts to palliate or to trifle with the rebellion. Are they in favor of putting down this rebellion? Why did they not then come and strike hands with those who were trying to do it? Did not every one see that this rebellion is to be put down? There were two great antagonisms—truth and error, right and wrong, light and darkness—standing in conflict, and the tyrannies and aristocracies of earth were looking on. There were men who wished to treat this condition of things with hurried propositions of peace. There were two great interests—one was right, and the other was wrong, and did anyone doubt what his duty was as to what he should do? Men were liable to be deceived by names, but the Democratic Party now had no more right to claim that title now than Lucifer had that he was an angel from Heaven. [Laughter and cheers.] Mr. Dickinson then spoke of his efforts previous to the rebellion, to reconcile the North and South upon the vexed question of Slavery. So long as the Southern people invoked the protection of the Constitution, he supported their claims, but when they repudiated it, and fired upon the National flag, he maintained that they had no longer the protection of the Constitution. And now having played the physician, for years in attempting to cure this evil, now he would play the surgeon's part and cut it off. ["Good," and loud applause.] Slavery was an unnatural state of things, and the world's progress was against it. It had only been shielded and protected by the supremacy of our country's Constitution, and by what right and authority did those who repudiated it come and ask us to protect the institution of Slavery against the opinion of the world? [Applause.] I am no political Abolitionist, said he, but in the exercise of the war power, I am for pulling that thing out by the roots. [Renewed applause.] Ever since Sumter was fired upon, he went in for every element that would strengthen loyalty and crush out the rebellion. I set no bounds to the determination to put this rebellion down. ["That's right."] There is nothing within the boundaries of Christian civilization but what I would do, and I would stretch the tether of both to do it. [Great applause.] It is better that whole generations of men should pass away than that this great genial tree of liberty should be plucked up by the roots. How many children had taken refuge under the shadow of its mighty branches! how many had subsisted upon its fruits! how had they flocked from all the oppressions of the earth under this great and genial tree of liberty, which had shot its roots down to the centre of the earth and shot its spear away to the very Heaven! Every murderer and wicked one of earth when the great day of accounts arrived would draw nigh and whiten their crimes in comparison with the man who would raise his hand against his country's Constitution. [Loud cheers.] Although the election which was near at hand was a mere local one, yet it would be great for good or evil. It would settle great questions and great destinies. The good and well-being of this mighty nation hangs in a great degree, in my opinion, upon the result of this election. If this nation must go down in blood and tears, in the name of Heaven let us not speed the shaft that shall be driven to its vitals. If our nation must die, let not the great Empire State strangle it in its last terrible throe, so that we shall be compelled to say with the conceptions of the poet:

> "So the struck eagle, stretched upon the plain,
> No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
> Views his own feather on the fatal dart,
> Which winged the shaft that quivered in his heart.
> Keen were his pangs, yet keener far to feel
> He nursed the pinion that compelled the steel,
> While the same plume that warmed his nest
> Drank the last life-drop from his bleeding breast."

If our nation dies, for God's sake let not the Empire State speed the dart.

Mr. Dickinson was loudly cheered as he withdrew, after which the vast assemblage dispersed at near midnight.

WADSWORTH RATIFICATION MEETING.

Speeches of Hon. H. B. Stanton, Hon. Mr. Hosmer, of Ohio, Hon. Horace Greeley, W. H. Burleigh, and others.

While thousands of loyal citizens were assembled within the walls of the Brooklyn Academy last evening, a large mass meeting was held in Montague street, for the purpose of indorsing the nomination of James S. Wadsworth for Governor, and Lyman Tremain for Lieutenant-Governor. Shortly after 8 o'clock, the citizens who were in attendance around the stand at the corner of Montague-street, were called to order, and Hon. Henry B. Stanton was proposed as Chairman. That gentleman came forward and proceeded to make a vigorous speech.

SPEECH OF H. B. STANTON.

He said that the followers of Seymour designed to cripple the Government, to undermine the pillars of our institutions, and untimately to divide the Union. It was with the leaders of this policy on both sides that the people were to make war. He believed that the salvation of the country depended upon the laboring men, and he earnestly desired that the working men of the South who were [in the armies of Jeff. Davis and the laboring men of the North who were in the ranks of Seymour, could understand each other, for their true policy was to trample under foot the rebel conspirators of the South, and their sympathizers at the North, and take the destinies of this Government into their own hands, and make it what it was intended to be, the Government of the laboring men of these thirty-four States. [Applause.] Mr. Stanton affirmed that the salvation of the Government depended upon McClellan beating Lee upon the Potomac and Wadsworth beating Seymour in New-York; and the temporary defeat of McClellan would, he thought, do less to cripple the Administration and less to prevent a vigorous prosecution of the war than the defeat of Wadsworth in New-York. The blow that would be dealt here by the election of Seymour would reverberate throughout the South, and his election would cause a smile to flit across the visage of Jeff. Davis, while the election of Wadsworth would be like sending a shivering bolt of ice through the hearts of the Southern conspirators. There was no man so demented in New-York that did not know that the rebels preferred the election of Seymour to that of Wadsworth. The speaker then alluded to the Southern Union orators who were speaking in the Academy of Music, and said that he had no doubt that they preferred the election of Wadsworth. The Seymourites could not get up a meeting for the vigorous prosecution of the war in any part of the State, and the reading of Seymour's speech when he accepted the nomination for Governor, in a war meeting, would not procure one single recruit. He (Mr. Stanton) would not charge the sympathizers with Seymour as being disloyal, but he did charge them with preferring to have the rebels succeed rather than to have a Black Republican Administration put down the rebellion. The providence of God had placed Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential chair, and there was no possible way of saving the country except through his Administration. The Seymourites were moving Heaven, earth and the other place to put down the Administration, upon which the hope of the country depended. After some further remarks,

HON. MR. HOSMER, OF TOLEDO, OHIO,

Was introduced, who said that he was at a loss to know, from anything that the disorganizers and friends of Seymour say, what was their just ground of complaint against the Government. Dickinson, Tremain and other leading Democrats, denied that Seymour represented the Democratic Party. He alluded to the address put forth by the Democratic association, which favored compromise to save the Union, and argued from Seymour's speeches that his language meant, substantially, the same thing. The speaker proceeded, at length, to criticise the speeches of Seymour and Van Buren, and gave it as his opinion that if Wadsworth was defeated in New-York the moneyed men of New-York would lose faith in the integrity of the Government, and there would be nothing left us but to compromise with the South at their own dictation. If New-York faltered it would open the way for disunion and disgrace. It was in no spirit of compromise that the South commenced the war, and why should the North yield when victory was within our grasp? What claim ha the South upon our magnanimity that we should now yield every principle for which the North fought since the commencement of the war. In speaking of the President's Proclamation he said that that was the first staggering blow which the rebellion had received. It would bring the war to a close in six months, and then the people of the North would dictate a peace on its own terms. He knew of no law, human or divine, which bound loyal citizens to protect rebels in arms against the consequences of their own wickedness, and even if a slave insurrection were to succeed the issuing the Proclamation, the results would not be more deplorable than the evils which the rebels were bringing upon the people of the North.

After a few remarks from Mr. Faulkner and nine hearty cheers for the candidates, the vast crowd separated.

STAND NO. 2.

The audience surrounding this stand was called to order, about 9 o'clock, by Wm. H. Gale, Esq., who nominated for Chairman Mr. Henry Hills. The nomination was indorsed unanimously, and Mr. Hills, on taking the stand, said he would not detain the audience by any remarks of his own, but would introduce to them

MR. HORACE GREELEY.

Mr. Greeley said he desired to submit to his hearers a few remarks based upon the speech made a few nights ago at that place by Mr. Seymour, the Democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Seymour says that he is a loyal supporter of the Government, and is ready to yield obedience to all lawful authority of the President. Let us see how he does this by his acts. Mr. Lincoln says to the South, "I have only one object and one purpose in view, and that is to restore the Union. I would save the Union and save Slavery at the same time. I have no desire to destroy Slavery nor to interfere with it in any way, but merely wish to save the Union and maintain the Constitution and the Government." Thus far Mr. Lincoln pursues the same policy as Mr. Seymour professes to pursue. But after pursuing that policy for eighteen months you still refuse to submit to the laws, "I now," says the President, "propose to save the Union by all lawful means, whether I save Slavery or not." He gives them fair warning; it can't be said that he takes a "snap judgment;" he gives them one hundred days to submit to the laws and the authority of the Government, and after that he says, "I shall let all go free who go for the Union and come to our side." Now Seymour comes in and says, "No, I shan't go that," at the same time professing obedience to all lawful authority of the President. There was a glaring discrepancy between his professions and his acts. The President says if a slave is good enough to work for the rebels he is good enough to work for loyal men. Up to this time, no slave had shot a gun on the side of the Union; but on the other side, at Wilmington, they proclaim that they have seven regiments of negroes ready to fight for them. Notwithstanding this, Seymour says, "no, they shall not fight on the side of the Union." Are such men loyal or not? I, for one, am for preserving the Union at all hazards. When we give up the Union, we have only just begun our troubles. You will then see a party springing up here in Brooklyn, in favor of extending Slavery over our whole country—men like Fernando Wood, who proposed, at the beginning of the conflict, to cut off New-York City from the State, so as to have it ripe for falling into the Southern Confederacy. They tell us now that they are loyal supporters of the war. In your city they have nominated one loyal man, I admit—Moses F. Odell. But, how is it across the river? Look at Ben Wood, who has opposed the war from the very beginning; and his brother Fernando, who proposed to have New-York secede from the State. How does it happen that the same party puts up men of such opposite principles as Odell and Wood? If one is loyal the other cannot be. I am very sorry to find a man like Mr. Odell in such company. Every logical result of his acts and principles would lead him to be with us I expect to see him with us yet. He was once in favor of reopening the slave-trade. I don't think he would do that now. He has got a long way beyond that, and I think if you give him a good beating at this election, he will come round all right in time.

The speaker then referred to the Convention held in Albany two years ago, at a time when the South were robbing our arsenals, stealing our mints, bombarding our forts, and yet at that very time Mr. Seymour made a speech to that Convention, the main argument of which was—"Oh, you can't coerce the South." Now, he says—"I told you so; you have been trying eighteen months and havn't done it yet." That is true, we have not done it; but he does not tell us that a large number of his friends at the North have opposed the war from the beginning, and thrown every obstacle in the way of the Government; that two of his most prominent Democratic friends, Smith and Lovell, have gone South and become rebel Generals. Can they find a single Republican who has ever raised a musket to fire upon the Union flag? Now they say, "the war is expensive;" "see what a debt the Republicans are running up." But who, I would ask, made this debt? Is it your policemen who make the expense incurred in protecting your property and lives, or is it the burglars and thieves? Who are responsible for this great calamity of war? Wherever you find friends of despotism you will find sympathizers with the rebellion. The enemies of liberty throughout Europe are now saying, "See what republics have come to!" "No," I reply, "you do not see what republicanism has come to, but you see what Slavery and aristocracy have brought us to." We are now paying for sixty years' connivance at wrong. Let us pay, but, having paid, let us save our country. The opponents of the Administration threaten us with a divided North. Do they propose to follow the example of the South, and rebel against the Government? Mr. Greeley then spoke of the Emancipation Proclamation of the President, and said that there were twenty or thirty Democratic Generals in the Army who give a hearty response to that proclamation. They say, "We have been opposed to this measure, but we now see that it is necessary, and it must come."

He then spoke of the experience of Gen. Prince, who was captured during the battles under Pope, and taken to Richmond. He was then asked by the rebel authorities all manner of questions, and, among the rest, what were his politics. He replied, "Democrat," but immediately changed it, and told them to scratch that out, for he was an Abolitionist. All of his fellow-prisoners made the same answer, and were recorded in the rebel books as "Abolitionists." There were no such means, he said, of converting men as to send them to fight these rebels. He would be willing to leave the coming election to be decided by the votes of our soldiers in the army, and at the same time exclude all the Republican soldiers.

The Seymour party made a great outcry about suspending the *habeas corpus*—but the Constitution provides for such suspension; it not only provides for, but authorizes it in cases of rebellion and insurrection. It don't say by whom it shall be suspended, but it must obviously be done by the highest in authority, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States. No loyal man who sustained the Government need be in any danger.

There had been a good deal of talk about sending him (the speaker) to Fort Lafayette, but he never feared it, simply because he never thought he deserved it. If, however, the President thought he could better save the country by sending him there, he was willing to go. The truth was, these men who talked so much about Fort Lafayette were the very men who felt conscious that they ought to be there. There was John Van Buren, who was always talking about being sent to Fort Lafayette, though nobody else said anything about sending him there—probably because nobody else knew so well as he that he deserved to be there.

Mr. Greeley closed by assuring his hearers that better days would yet dawn upon the Republic, and it behooved every man to so act in the present crisis that he could hereafter say that he "supported the Government through all her trials," and not be obliged to admit with shame that he was one of those who sympathized with traitors in their attempt to overthrow our liberties, and spent his time in grumbling and finding fault with everything that the Government did to sustain itself in its hour of peril.

Mr. Greeley's remarks were listened to with more careful attention than is usually seen in a promiscuous crowd, and after he concluded he was honored with nine hearty and unanimous cheers.

The Chairman then introduced Mr. William H. Burleigh.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

Mr. Burleigh called attention to the fact that the rebellion had been the work of years. Andrew Jackson prophesied 25 years ago that the same spirit which attempted the nullification in South Carolina would again break out, and that the next pretext would be slavery. The election of Lincoln afforded them an opportunity to carry out their long-cherished designs. And yet, notwithstanding their attempt to fire the Southern heart for this struggle, it never would have culminated in rebellion had it not been that they believed the North would not fight and that the Democratic party would prove to be their friends. How came they to think that the Democracy would assist them in such an attempt to break up the Government? It was not that the Democratic masses were not loyal and true to our Republican form of Government, but it was because of the misrepresentations of such Democratic politicians who aspired to be leaders of the Democracy—men like Vallandigham of Ohio, and Fernando Wood of New-York. The speaker then spoke of the acts of Wood while Mayor of New-York, his efforts to furnish the Rebels with arms at the beginning of the rebellion, &c. He then spoke of the primary objects of the rebellion as avowed by the leading rebels—which was to form an Empire based upon Slavery, an *Empire* in which the rights of labor should be utterly ignored. And yet we find those very men who induced the South to rush into this rebellion, by holding out to them false hopes of assistance from the North, now attempting to marshal the Democratic Party into hostility to the Government which is attempting to crush it. Mr. Burleigh closed by urging his hearers to cast their votes at the coming election for the anti-rebellion candidate, the candidate who had left home and its comforts, and with his three sons, had entered the field, and cheerfully bore the privations of camp life, to put down this most wicked rebellion.

At the close of Mr. Burleigh's remarks, Wm. H. Gale, Esq., was introduced, and said that he appeared before them not as a party man, or for party purposes. Whatever he might have been formerly, he should vote at the coming election for loyal men, and for them alone, whether they be Democrats or Republicans. Some Democrat might say "Then you will vote for Seymour." He said he had not yet come to that conclusion. A man who, after this war of eighteen months, had not made up his mind as to the cause of the rebellion, was a man that he could not vote for. For his part, he had fully made up his mind as to the cause of the rebellion, and that cause was Slavery. This was a slaveholder's rebellion. [A Voice—"That's so; bully for you."] Any man who voted for Seymour voted for a sympathizer with rebellion. [A Voice—"You lie."] That man, said the speaker, is a Seymour man, and his remark is a sample of what the Seymourites call "free speech." [Laughter and applause.] [A Voice—"Give him a drink and let him go home."] He will vote for Seymour. [A Voice—"He's not a voter."] Well, naturalize him then. Mr. Gale then proceeded to show the disloyal course pursued by Seymour and his friends during this rebellion, and said that if they were not sympathizers with the rebels, the rebels themselves had greatly mistaken the meaning of their speeches. He closed by declaring his intention to vote for Wadsworth for Governor, and for all loyal candidates who supported the Government, whatever might be their politics, and urged his hearers to go and do likewise.

After Mr. Gale's remarks the crowd dispersed.

Fourth Congressional District.—At the Prescott House the National Democracy in full Convention assembled for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Fourth Congressional District. Gen. Walbridge, Ben. Wood and Wm. L. Ellsworth were the candidates, and after several ballotings Wm. L. Ellsworth received the unanimous nomination. The Convention indorsed the Seymour platform.

Seventh Congressional District.—The Union Republican Convention, of the Seventh Congressional District, met last evening, and nominated Henry A. Burr, Esq., for representative in Congress. The District comprises the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Mogul, from Bombay—Mrs. Capt. Spooner and daughter, Capt. Wm. Deshon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 21 | Sun sets.... 5 07 | Moon sets.... 6 50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 18 | Gov. Island 10 07 | Hell Gate... 11 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK ...FRIDAY, Oct. 24.

Cleared.

Steamers Star of the South, Woodhull, Port Royal, S. C., S. L. Mitchell; Patapsco, Bearse, Washington, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Beverley, Pierce, Philadelphia, James Hand; City of New-York, Petrie, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Hansa, (Brem.,) Van Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Ships Deutchsland, (Ham.,) Hensen, London, Kunhardt & Co.; Amazon, Hovey, London, E. E. Morgan & Willey; N. B. Palmer, Low, Hong Kong, A. A. Low Bros.; Arno, Nason, San Francisco, Merchant & Co.; Ilona (Rus.,) Luckstrone, Dublin, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Barks Franklin, Mitchell, Cienfuegos, Rubira & Co.; Clara, (Brem.,) Probst, London, Ruger Bros; Avon, (Br.,) Campbell, Queenstown, Whitney & Co.; Ilva, Duree, St. Thomas and Maracaibo, Martlane, Phelps & Co.

Brigs Water Lilly, Tilton, Rio Grande del Sur, Joseph Bento; Milo, Johnson, Demarara, Smith, Jones & Co.

Schooners Clara, Hopkins, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. W. Hines, Manson, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Onativia, Jameson, Portland, ——; Coral, Kent, Boston, Godfrey & Holyoke; Lucy Virginia, McCready, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Massachusetts, Gott, Portland, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Forest, Conery, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Mary E. Mangune, Hallett, Antiqua, G. & J. Knox; Blossom, Douglas, New-Haven, H. S. Rackett; Benj. Strong, Bennett, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; John Price, Sears, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co; Sarah J. Vaughn, Jones, Washington, ——; Banvard, Walling, Washington, ——; N. Lank, Middleton, Frederica, Del., master; S. J. Waring, Smith, Washington, Smith, Jones & Co.; Levi Rowe, (Br.,) Keller, Nassau, Jos. Eneas; Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham, Mass., master; Roscius, Lincoln, Taunton, master; Jane Maria, Ward, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; Enterprise (Br.,) Gould, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf.

Arrived.

U. S. transport Georges Creek, Mott, Washington, D. C., 60 hours, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool 8th inst. at noon, and Queenstown 9th, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 8, at 4½ P. M., off Skerries, passed Am. ship Empire, towing in; 9th, at 9.40 A. M., off Ballycotton, exchanged signals with steamship Edinburg, bound up Channel; 13th, at 5.35 A. M., lat. 50 47, lon. 26 29, showed night signals to a brig-rigged two funneled steamer, heading W.—she did not reply; 14th, at 9.45 P. M., lat. 50 42, lon. 30 49, exchanged night signals with a steamer bound E., showing one blue-light and one rocket; 20th, at 7.37, exchanged night signals, in lat. 42 40, lon. 61 11, with steamship City of Washington, bound E.; 18th, lat. 47 44, lon. 51 01, passed two icebergs.

Steamship Ariel, Miner, Aspinwall, with mails, passengers and specie to D. B. Allen. The A. left New-York on the 1st inst., at 12 M., and arrived at Aspinwall on the 11th inst., at 10 P. M.; sailed again on the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., and arrived on 24th inst., at 2 P. M. She brings $754,795 in specie.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool 11th and Queenstown at 4:10 P. M. 12th inst., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 12th, 9:15 P. M., passed Arabia, from Boston, bound in.

Steamship Bavaria, (Ham.,) Meier, Hamburg Oct 5, via Southampton 8th, with mdse. and 270 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had heavy westerly winds the entire passage. 19th inst., off Cape Race, passed steamship Europa, for Liverpool. Lat. 48 20, lon. 47 08, saw a large iceberg.

Steamship Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell. On the 22d, at 11 A. M., when off Cape Page, passed a large fore-and-aft schooner, capsized, and full of water.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Josephine Thomson, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Mogul, (of Boston,) Spooner, Bombay June 5, with mdse. to E. D. Morgan & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 19. Was 30 ds. from the Meridian of Madagascar to the Cape, with a succession of westerly gales. Touched at St. Thomas for orders Oct. 7, and sld thence 9th. 22d inst., off the Highlands bearing W. by N. 16 miles, during a gale from W. N. W., made a schooner ahead with her ensign Union down, in the main rigging; ran under her lee and hove to. The Captain and six men came on board the Mogul. She was the schooner Pennsylvania, Capt. West, of Boston, from Baltimore for New-York, with a cargo of oak timber. In 15 minutes from the time they left the schooner, she capsized and sunk. They saved only what they stood in.

Ship Monterey, (of Boston,) Smith, Sumatra May 12, St. Helena Sept. 1, via Pernambuco Sept. 18, with pepper to Wm. A. Sale & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 13. Left no Am. vessels on the coast of Sumatra. Died, at Sumatra, May 10, Mr. Wm. L. Southwick, of Beverly, Mass., 2d officer of the ship, aged 23 years.

Ship Lawrence, Johnson, Liverpool 34 ds., with coal to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Ship John S. Harris, (of Portland,) Harmon, Maderia 35 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Joseph Earle, (Prus.,) Brocksch, Cork 56 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Julia Cobb, (of Bucksport,) Staples, 23 ds., with salt, &c., to R. C. Buck & Co. Had some very heavy weather; split sails, &c.

Brig Atlantic, (of New-Haven,) Black, Barbados Oct. 8, with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Oct. 18, lat. 38, lon. 73 20, exchanged signals with a brig stg. S. E., showing a red flag with white ball in centre.

Brig Millicent, (Br., of St. John, N. F.,) Grier, Lingan, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Benj. Delano, Baxter, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Brig Empire, Stevens, Alexandria, Va., 8 ds., in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Schr. Mary E. Pierce, Shaw, Washington, D. C., in ballast to master.

Schr. Angler, Bess, Wareham 3 ds., with nails.

WIND—Sunset, S., fresh.

Sailed.

Steam transports Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C.; Oriole, do., with troops; United States, Port Royal and Hilton Head; Patapsco, Washington.

Below.

Ship E. Sherman, from Liverpool.

Bark White Sea, from Liverpool.

Schr. Pennsylvania, full of water, both masts, house and bulwarks gone, in tow of pilot-boat M. E. Fish, 50 miles E. of Sandy Hook.—(All by pilot-boat J. D. Jones.)

Miscellaneous.

The Hamburg bark Flora, at Valparaiso, reports having seen on the 20th ult., at about 8 o'clock A. M., the Am. ship Erie, from New-York, abandoned at sea, 79 miles S. of Cape Horn. She was loaded, and had no boats by her sides. Her sails had been blown off. It could not be ascertained whether she had a rudder.

The Br. bark Madeline spoke, Aug. 6, in lat 48 46 S., lon. 65 30 W., the Am. ship Fleetwing, from Boston for Callao, 71 ds. out.

Foreign Ports.

At Pernambuco, Sept. 15, brigs Palmetto, Jones, dischg.; Harry, Maybee, repg.; Mersey, (Br.,) McQuinn, for New-York, ldg.; Fathen, (Br.,) for Cherbourg for orders.

At Barbados, Oct. 8, bark Gazelle, for New-York in a few days.

At Madeira, Sept. 19, ship Ella, from Cardiff, dischg.; bark Columbia, do. do.

[PER AUSTRALASIAN.]

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 12.

Arrived from New-York—11th, Waredale, at Belfast; Amazon and Record, at Greenock.

Arrived from Philadelphia—10th, Frank, at Belfast.

Arrived from New-York—Aviner, at Rochelle; Konigen and Augusta, at Portland; Amazon, at Greenock.

Arrived from Iquique—Morning Star, at Liverpool.